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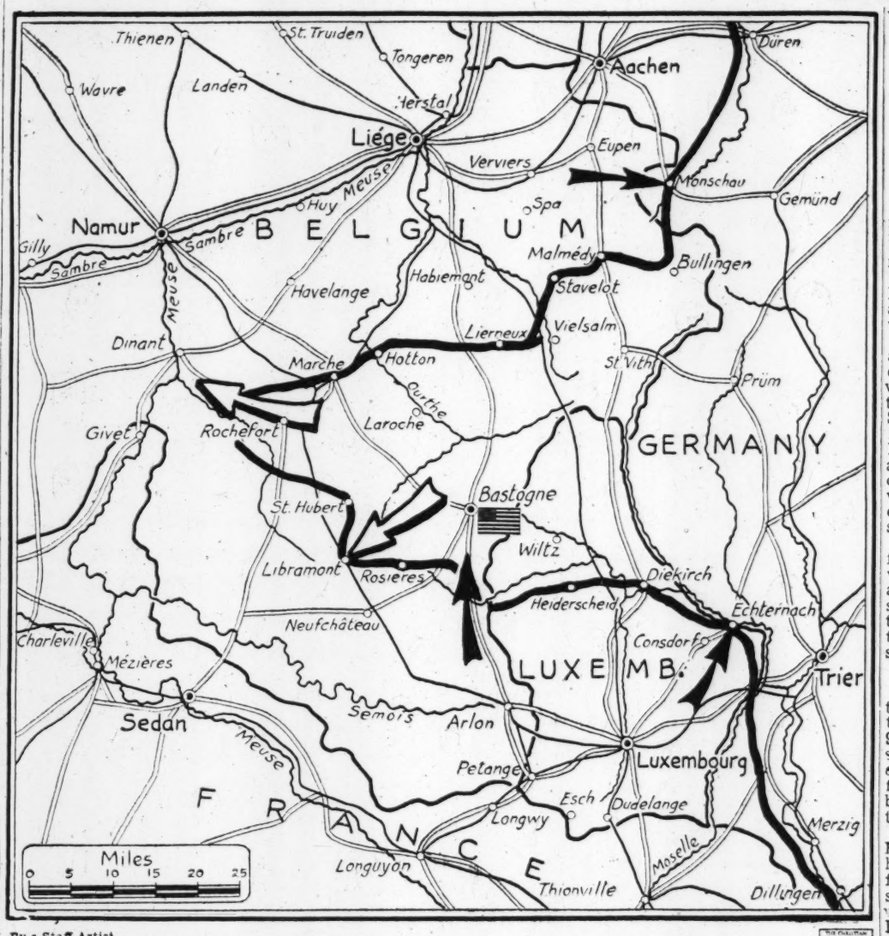
Germans Merge Twin Drives in West; Panzers 4 Miles From Meuse River; 8 Axis Divisions Trapped in Budapest



By a Staff Artist

Allied and German West-Front Positions

Black arrows indicate points of Allied pressure. White arrows show points of German advance. Black line gives approximately the position at the moment of the battle front in Belgium. Germans at one point have driven to within four miles of the Meuse River.

Von Rundstedt realigns strong force—Allies hit Nazis with 14,000 air sorties in 3 days.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Dec. 26—Following three days of Allied air blitz, the Germans have regrouped their powerful panzers and foot-slogging infantry and Nazi wedges are thrusting ahead again to the northwest and southwest in the Belgian salient.

Both armies are piling in tanks and divisions around that semicircle of peril to the Allied cause which runs roughly from Monschau through Bullingen, Malmédy, Stavelot, Lierneux, Hotton, Marche, Rochefort, St. Hubert, Martellange, Diekirch to Echternach—and the great battle-field test of strength is likely to occur anywhere on the northern or southern flanks or at several points simultaneously.

The Allied air armada, which for three days had excellent flying weather, has been able to hurl approximately 14,000 sorties, strafing the enemy's communications and severing his communication routes, which has had at least some effect.

Not Fatal Blow

If a German armored division today musters approximately 1,000 tanks and motor transport, the 9th Air Force claim to have destroyed 2,986 trucks and 435 armored vehicles in the three days of flying constitutes a sizeable but by no means fatal impairment of the enemy's mobility.

Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's plan was evidently to hurl his armies in an all-out drive for Liège and Namur—and possibly Sedan, and surely Antwerp, when he pushed forward across the Luxemburg border on Dec. 16.

There is some evidence that the Germans hoped to reach important objectives in three or four days, swooping upon Allied supply depots as they raced ahead.

However, tough American resistance from the very start and the rock-like armored stand at St. Vith, which kept the Nazi spearheads separated and the heroic holding out of beleaguered, but well-trained battalions at the vital junction of Bastogne as well as the quick rushing-up of divisions by the High Command, which kept the German wedge from expanding its base—these frustrated the Wehrmacht chief's most daring hopes.

As a captured German officer told First Army interrogators: "You Americans are too obstinate."

Checkmate Enemy

The American High Command is doing a fast job slamming divisions into line to checkmate enemy plans. The American attack from the south is beginning to gain south and east of Diekirch.

The Yanks are showing a great fighting spirit despite battle-weariness. Some units have been pounding the Siegfried Line for two months. One unit which had been sent to the rest area, was pulled out the following day when the German attack began.

It will be a heavy job to oust the enemy from the mountainous Ardennes positions he has grabbed.

The Nazi advance again is pointing to the northwest and to the Meuse, but at a slower pace. To the southwest it is aiming for Sedan.

Whether it will be able to cross the Meuse is a very different story. The Germans are wondering if any British forces have been hustled down from Holland to oppose their thrusts. This is indicated by the enemy's sending patrols across the Maas at Venlo.

These German patrols obviously are trying to ascertain whether any British troops have pulled out there.

Although the Americans have been forced to withdraw from the St Vith salient to avoid being pinched off by the German ex-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Forrestal admits 'some damage' by air raids to U. S. naval forces in Philippines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German armored spearheads have pushed 50 miles into Belgium and come within four miles of the Meuse River.

This rapid gain has been made possible by withdrawal of Allied forces from the St. Vith salient, where for a week they had held back the German advance by dividing it into two arms.

Marshal von Rundstedt's forces in this sector appear to be heading for Namur.

Another line of advance is southwestward toward Sedan—the Ardennes route into France. In this direction the Germans have captured Libramont, 23 miles from Sedan.

Marshal von Rundstedt continues his advance after the terrific four-day Allied bombing of German supply lines. Culminating in an attack by 7,000 planes on Dec. 24 and 4,000 planes the following day the Allies undoubtedly destroyed large quantities of German equipment. There is reason to believe, however, that this damage was effected back of the Nazi lines and that the effects will become visible later.

Despite Marshal von Rundstedt's rapid gains, the elbows of the German bulge—at Monschau to the north and Echternach to the south—are still being held firmly by the United States First and Third Armies, respectively. Unless the Germans can broaden this 50-mile base, their advance will be in danger.

Several Allied divisions, completely isolated at Bastogne, have refused the German demand to surrender. An armored force was pushing up from Arlon to the rescue. It was reported within five miles of Bastogne.

To balance the Allies' critical situation on the Western Front, better news comes from the Philippines, where General MacArthur's forces, after a new amphibious invasion of Palompon, the only harbor left to the Japanese, have ended all organized enemy resistance on Leyte and Samar. All that now remains is the mopping up of isolated groups still holding out on those islands.

Navy Secretary Forrestal has conceded that naval forces in the Philippines have suffered "some damage" from Japanese air attacks. He adds that official silence must be maintained on these losses in order to keep the information from the enemy.

Important events are looming on the Eastern Front, where 8 to 10 German and Hungarian divisions have been hemmed in in Budapest, with only one escape road available, and that usable only by night. At the moment, the Russians are concentrating their attention on the two airports in the vicinity of the city. In Slovakia, where Russian forces are pushing toward Bratislava, 65 miles away, and Vienna, 98 miles to the west, the advance has neared the German stronghold of Leva.

Western Front:

Nazis Merge Twin Drives

Powerful twin German drives have squeezed out the American wedge near St. Vith and merged into a single bulge 40 miles deep that still is hammering toward the Meuse only 15 miles away, Allied Supreme Headquarters disclosed.

The German bulge is 35 miles wide, and by Dec. 24 had enveloped Rochefort for the closest approach to the Meuse River.

In the heart of this bulge a surrounded American force several thousand strong fought doggedly to hold the important Belgian road hub of Bastogne after rejecting a surrender ultimatum. It is under incessant Nazi armor and infantry attacks.

The whole hope of this isolated force focused to the South, where

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Vet Home-Buying Eased; Hungarian Truce Looms; Council Views Portraits

The World's Day—December 26, 1944

Washington: Home-Buying for Veterans Eased

Veterans who purchase homes under the G. I. Bill of Rights won't have to put up 20 per cent in unborrowed funds in order to occupy them. OPA regulations, which provide that a tenant may not be evicted for occupancy by a purchaser without a 20 per cent payment from unborrowed funds, were set aside for G. I. purchases.

With tabulations of the Sixth War Loan drive entering the final week, the total reached $20,360,000,000, or $291,000,000 short of the record piled up in the Fifth Loan drive last June and July.

Gasoline ration coupons B-4, C-4, and fourth-quarter T will expire on Dec. 31, the OPA announced. Invalidation is intended to prevent leftover coupons from being used illegally.

Europe: Moscow Expects Early Hungarian Truce

Moscow expects an early armistice between the Soviet Union and the new Hungarian provisional government formed at Debrecen and headed by Col. Gen. Bela Miklos as Prime Minister. [Page 7.]

Ratification of the French-Soviet Mutual Aid Pact by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has been announced by the Moscow Radio.

A Christmas Day strike in London's Underground (railway) system seriously hindered the Capital's transportation. Tube workers who had demanded a two-day Christmas holiday defied instructions of union leaders to remain on their jobs when the management refused their demands.

In an apology for Hitler's failure to address the Reich on Christmas Eve, Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels told the German people that the Führer is directing the current German offensive on the Western Front.

Bay State: Council Views Governor Portraits

Portraits of Governor Saltonstall and former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, by Leopold Seyffert, were set up at the State House for approval by the Executive Council. They have been accepted by the State Art Commission for addition to the gallery of governors' portraits. [Page 2.]

First-class outgoing mail handled in the Boston Postal District from Dec. 1 to Dec. 23, inclusive, totaled 73,795,273 pieces, it was announced today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly, while the incoming first-class mail totaled 70,744,093 pieces. These figures are approximately 5 per cent higher than a year ago.

A special wastepaper collection, intended particularly for Christmas package wrappings, will be held in all of Boston's wards on Thursday, Dec. 28.

Governor Saltonstall announced today he will hold open house for department heads and other State government officials in his offices at the State House on Thursday from 3 to 5 p. m.

National: Strike Ends at Plane-Parts Plant

Production of parts for aircraft and tanks was resumed at the Detroit plant of Motor Products Corporation as 1,800 employees returned to work after a six-day strike that followed a discharge of a worker. No settlement was announced.

Commissioning of the heavy cruiser Chicago, scheduled for Dec. 28 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been postponed until Jan. 10 because of a manpower shortage at the Yard, the Navy announced.

Brig. Gen. Early E. W. Duncan, formerly deputy commander, Iceland Base Command, has been named commanding general of U. S. Army Forces in Iceland, Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command, announced in New York. General Duncan succeeds Maj. Gen. William S. Key.

Far East: Hirohito Warns Japan on War Trend

Japanese Emperor Hirohito warned in his message at the opening of the 86th regular session of the Japanese Diet that "the war situation is becoming more critical," a Japanese radiocast recorded by the FCC said.

Gen Korechika Anami, recently elevated to the Supreme War Council, has been appointed Inspector-General of Nipponese Army Aviation, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Michio Sugawara who has been transferred to "an important post," the Japanese Domei news agency reported.

India: Nation Is Held a Possible Strong Ally

India would be a strong ally if Viscount Wavell, the British Viceroy, would set up a consultative board of advisers from America, Russia, and China to sit with Britain, Dr. Syamprosad Mookerjee, working president of the Hindu Mahasabha, proposed at Bilaspur, Central Provinces.

New Italian Service Units Disciplined at Fort Andrews

Refusing to work at the Boston Port of Embarkation facilities today, two newly arrived Italian Service Units are confined under disciplinary conditions at Fort Andrews, by order of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, headquarters announced today.

In a carefully worded statement governing this situation, which is the latest in a series of several disturbances in which the Italian units have been involved, the First Service Command calls attention to the fact that "no trouble was reported from other Italian Unite which have been working at the port for the past nine months."

This is the first known difficulty with the Italian Service Units since the transfer of the men from Camp MacKay, South Boston, to Fort Andrews in Boston Harbor, last summer. In July labor disturbances including a "sit-down strike" of the Italians when called on to work "overtime" loading supplies for overseas, and brawls with South Boston residents using Carson Beach preceded the change of the base camp of the Italian Service Units.

Members of the Italian Service Units are Italian prisoners of war who have volunteered for noncombatant service under Army command and who have successfully passed the "screening" tests required for enrollment. Their official status has been the subject of much conjecture, and has been described by high Army officials as "prisoners of war in special status." Their aid has been labeled "essential" in the operation of the vital Port of Embarkation.

Gas Hoods Placed On Surplus Sale

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—If you cannot find a rain hat on the market, how about trying an Army gas hood?

The Office of Price Administration, while declining to put price ceilings on the surplus gas hoods, said today the prices asked would "not be unreasonable or inflationary."

About 100,000 of the hoods purchased by the Chemical Warfare Service are available. They are made of chemically treated cloth to make them water and gas repellent. Olive drab in color, they have elastic draw strings and metal snap clasps.

OPA did put dollars and cents ceilings on an undisclosed number of beds, cots, and mattresses now being sold by the Government for civilian use. They include:

For used double-deck bunk beds, including springs, $11.25; new matresses, size 30 by 78 inches, $8.25; new folding canvas cot with wood frame, $5.95; used folding canvas cot, $3; new metal folding hospital bed, $19.50.

Addressee Just 'Me', So Chicken Wanders

By the Associated Press

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 26

Postal employees opened a package seeking a clue to the identity of the addressee. The sender forgot to put any markings on the outside of the parcel.

Inside the investigators found a fat fryer chicken and a note—signed "Me."

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Weather Predictions

Much Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Postwar Building: Whale of a Project

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 26

The American Society of Civil Engineers announced today postwar-contruction projects ready for bids on Dec. 21 amounted to $452,938,000 and that an additional $248,106,000 of such work is ready for bids but is being held up because of financing and other obstacles.

Financing is available but plans are not yet ready for an additional $138,161,000 of postwar-construction work, the Society said.

The Society's Committee on Postwar Construction has set $15,000,000,000 as a goal for postwar-construction projects for which plans should be ready and all other details attended to by the end of next July.

Track-Closing Request Meets Wide Approval

Federal Government requests that horse and dog racing tracks close by Jan. 3 were received with enthusiastic approval by Greater Boston's foes of pari-mutuel gambling today, not only for its effect in reducing absenteeism in war plants, but also for the prospect that "this may prove the first tangible step in eradicating this evil from all parts of New England."

In the immediate, industrial picture of stimulating war production, war plant operators envisaged little advantage so far as New England is concerned, since there are no racetracks open in this area until Spring.

But in focusing public attention upon the economic wastefulness of pari-mutuel gambling, civic forces found a rallying point for a potential, peacetime revival of organization against horse and dog racing.

Revenue Issue

Focusing upon the statement of State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley that "the loss of revenue to the State from the race tracks is an entirely insignificant consideration. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said: "If the government thinks we should do without pari-mutuel gambling as an example of economic waste, why is it not conceivable that this evil has a similarly retarding economic effect in peacetime?"

The revenue earmarked for Old Age Assistance this year from pari-mutuel receipts in Massachusetts is figured at slightly more than $6,000,000. For New England, it is about $12,000,000. This amount, which State Treasurer Hurley declares "inconsequential" so far as the war effort is concerned, is one of the strongest arguments used by race track advocates for maintaining this form of gambling.

Stormy Issue

Government action in abolishing pari-mutuel gambling is going to strengthen the advanced opinion of many people that "we can do without ths sort of thing altogether," declared Mr. Jennings. He intimated that it might prove the springboard for the early revival of anti-gambling activities which have been quiet for the duration.

Mr. Jennings warned, however, that the side-tracking of horse and dog racing might have the effect

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New drive for manpower hits racing and overstaffed plants: Page 3.

Setback in Europe Halts Allied Disunity; Germans Risk Reserves in Belgian Drive

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Setbacks in Europe bring the United States face to face with a new world. A hard, bitter world.

Just as Allied armies were getting ready for the big winter offensive, Germany struck first, and now authorities expect the war is going to last longer, casualties will be higher, privations greater.

The situation illustrates, just at a time of mounting disunity, over foreign affairs, how crucial is Allied interdependence. Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, find teamwork emphasized again in the new crisis just as the lesson was being forgotten.

Bottleneck in the new military situation is transportation. "Ships and shipping are the key to the whole thing," Richard K. Law, Britain's latest cabinet-rank envoy to visit America, declared on leaving the White House last week.

Shipping Limits Relief

The shipping shortage is serious, it is emphasized here. Most military and relief plans for liberated areas are limited by this one factor: the shipping problem.

If more food and coal could be supplied liberated areas, much of the political problem in Europe would evaporate. Tension would relax all round. But now—more than ever—it will be hard for the Allied armies to bring better economic conditions with them.

Lack of shipping limits the ability to carry on war in two hemispheres. If Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at Quebec had supposed the German war would last so long, it is doubtful

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Soviet Expects Allies Will Halt Nazi Drive

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 26

In a lengthy review of the German counteroffensive on the Western Front, the newspaper Pravda took the line yesterday that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would deal with the situation, and gave the impression of every confidence in the western Allies.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Dec. 26—The forces on which Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt is drawing for his offensive are a part of 70 strategic reserve divisions formed at the beginning of the year and reported at that time.

According to your correspondent's information, the main body of strategic reserves has been centered in Bavaria and intensively trained in the use of new German arms.

Marshal von Rundstedt is now trying out with reduced forces the strategy he advocated since the June landing. He urged a steady withdrawal, saving an entire army for a counteroffensive when American and British lines of communication were drawn out and the armies had used up their original combative force.

But Field Marshal Erwin Rommel opposed this, advocating the throwing in of all strength to prevent the landings in Normandy. Caught between two opposing strategies, the occupying German armies met complete disaster except for isolated garrisons still clinging to the French coast.

Strategic Reserves Used

Now instead of having for an offensive these destroyed German occupying armies to which he could add strategic reserves. Marshal von Rundstedt is obliged to use his strategic reserves for his attack.

The German public, familiar with classical military strategy,

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Tightening of Food Rationing Clears Up 'Indefinite' Issue

Drastic changes in food-rationing regulations — with butter, meats, and sugar under much tighter restrictions, and with several canned vegetables back on the ration list — today dominated New England's day-after-Christmas conversations.

Because many folks were fooled by the term "good indefinitely," coming to regard it as "good always," they found themselves in possession of many stamps now classified as "worthless."

But, today they discovered that their dictionaries—and the OPA—defined the term "indefinitely" as "having no prescribed or predetermined limit; no definite or clear meaning." So, there was a great resolve on the part of many to "cash in" on ration stamps hereafter as they become validated.

Five new red stamps, with a total value of 50 points per person, will be validated on Dec. 31 for the month of January. This compares with the 30-points-per-person allowance for December. Also five new blue stamps, worth 50 points—the same quota as for December—will become valid on Dec. 31, for the month of January.

Meantime, the value of red-point ration tokens in the hands of consumers is not affected by the revision of point values, and they will continue as valid ration currency, regardless of when consumers received them as change for stamps. Blue tokens for processed foods have had little or no use for some time. They are good only when spent in groups of 10.

Butter at 24 Points

So, today, along with the Christmas "thank you's" and "just what I wanted's," there quickly followed: "I wonder what we'll do now, with butter at 24 points," and "did you know that all but one of the sugar stamps had been canceled, too?" or "well, as far as blue points are concerned, I sure am left holding the bag."

Officials of the OPA pointed out that it had been emphasized repeatedly that "good indefinitely" did not mean "good forever," and that when and if circumstances compelled or warranted changes in point values, either up or down, such changes would be forthcoming.

Ample food is available for everybody. But, in order that there may be a fairer division of meats, fats, sugar, and other scarce foods in demand both in the United States and in liberated Europe, rationing controls must be widened, according to Chester Bowles, Administrator, Office of Price Administration.

Explaining why a broader meat rationing program is necessary, the OPA said: "It is estimated that consumers, at present high income levels, would buy from 160 to 170 pounds of meat per person, if available, during 1945, compared to the 126 pounds per person they consumed on the average in the 1935-39 period."

Available Meat

The prospect today is that only about 127 pounds of meat per person will be available in 1945.

The OPA also added that butter supplies for civilians recently have been at the lowest point of any time during the war—and will be even less in 1945 than in 1944.

Sugar stocks also are low in many places. It is estimated that there will be no more than 5,400,000 tons available for civilians in 1945, compared with about 6,100,000 tons consumed in 1944.

Cancellation of all sugar stamps, except No. 34, and also home-canning stamps and certificates, may cut down home preserving next year, it was indicated. Ration coupons for no more than 700,000 tons of sugar can be issued for home canning in the 1945 season, the OPA pointed out, compared with ration stamps and coupons

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Greek Crisis: New Moves

Churchill and Eden Visit Greek Capital

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 26—News that Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are in Athens to try to unravel the Greek problem is the latest sharp reminder to the British people of the seriousness of issues now confronting the Allies both militarily and politically.

For Mr. Churchill to make this Christmastide visit to the still-turbulent Greek Capital is universally recognized as a great ordeal for the Prime Minister, justified only by the gravity of the Greek situation.

Even the Prime Minister's severest critics, while they discuss the news at their own firesides, concede his courage and sense of duty.

Crises Mount

Only a few months ago this Christmas was to have been a victory Christmas. Instead, it has been marked by a powerful German counteroffensive and civil war in Greece and a re-emergence

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Soup Line in Athens Dims Merry Holiday

ATHENS, Dec. 26 (AP)—A ton of dynamite was discovered today under streetcar lines a few feet from the Grand Bretagne Hotel, where Greek Government officials live. The explosive, wrapped in burlap bags, was found by a British patrol.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 26 — This is a story of a Christmas dinner, but there is nothing in it about turkey or plum pudding.

It is a tale of a two to three-hour wait in line for a ladleful of bean soup to be carried away in an old tin can. It might also be the story of numerous Athenians who, in all likelihood, did not even have that.

Bread lines have been such common things in Europe during the past five years, they no longer attract the notice of Europeans, but they are still a heart-breaking sight to Americans who have entered this newly liberated country.

The one I saw today seemed doubly sad, since it was on a

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

E. L. A. S. Delegates Invited to Confer

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 26—The United Nations faced the challenge today of proving to the world they could settle their deep differences by peaceful means as Prime Minister Winston Churchill and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Athens and asked for a conference with the leaders of the E. L. A. S. (Greek Popular Liberation Army).

Confronted with a situation which has already summed up to world-wide importance, the two British leaders reached here obviously determined to make every effort to heal the breach, both within the Greek nation and between the Greeks and British.

E. L. A. S. Delegates Invited

This effort will be made at a conference which will be presided over by Archbishop Damaskinos of Athens, head of the Greek Orthodox Church.

In a note to the E. L. A. S. Central Committee, the British invited this body to send three or

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Tobin's Position as Governor To Save City Mayoral Salary

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boston will save $1,666.66 per month on the Mayor's salary during the interim period between Governor-elect Tobin's resignation, expected on Jan. 4, and the Special City Election, which, if held, will probably come sometime in March.

Mayor Tobin's $20,000 salary, which he has forsaken for the $10,000 Beacon Hill post, has paid him approximately $58 per day for the last seven years, when one counts in all the Sundays and holidays. More than not, Boston's Mayor is busier on these days with patriotic ceremonies, dinners, and other functions than on ordinary week days. Governor-elect Tobin may soon be receiving $20,000 per year as Governor, for a bill has been filed with the Legislature to double the gubernatorial salary. However, similar legislation has been rejected by many previous legislatures.

The City will save the money from the Mayor's salary—and conceivably it could amount to $5,000 in three months—because the Acting Mayor, usually the President of the City Council, receives no salary other than his regular $2,000 Councilorship stipend. Only when the Mayor enters the armed services does the Acting Mayor receive remuneration for his services, in the amount of half of the Mayor's salary, under existing law.

Contest for Council Head

With Governor-elect Tobin's inaugural only a week off, speculation continues to mount in City Hall political circles over the question of who will be elected President of the City Council.

This officer, if 12 of the 22 Councilors can vote solidly enough to elect one in the first weeks of January, will be Acting Mayor until the next City Election, whether it is held specially in March or in November.

Political observers see John E. Kerrigan, Councilor from Ward 7 and the current President, running as a major candidate on the basis of this year's experience as President and as Acting Mayor, in which office he has performed frequently during Mayor Tobin's trips to other states or cities.

However, the Councilors may want to change horses in midstream, regardless of the fact that 19 of them are Democrats as against three Republicans, one of the latter of whom has strong Democratic leanings.

Among the Prospects

Michael Paul Feeney, Hyde Park Councilor from Ward 18 and Democratic City Committee Chairman, is known to be in the running, at least, for the post of Council President, and may possibly be elected on the strength of his frankness and personable political qualities. He was recently re-elected as State Representative.

Another Councilor, Thomas J. Hannon of Ward 13, has also been mentioned about City Hall as a possible contender for the post. He has been President once before, and is a former member of the State Senate.

But who actually will be President after the Council votes is still anyone's guess, for the City Fathers, who steadfastly represent the interests of their own wards, often to the injury of Boston as a whole, rarely ever agree to agree as a bloc on matters before them. This year, however, since there are no new Councilors appearing on the scene, substantial agreements may have been made behind scenes. But it would be most surprising, observers agree, if the contest passes without numerous ballots. If the Council fails to elect a President—a majority of 12 is needed—the City Clerk will be Acting Mayor for the emergency period.

Bertram B. Johansson

FLAKO PIE CRUST

Neither product is rationed. Both help conserve materials

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Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps Q5, R5, and S5, only, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. All other red point stamps canceled, and five more will be validated Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps X5, Y5, Z5, A2, and B2, in Book 4, only, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. Five more will be validated Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamp 34 only in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely. All other sugar stamps canceled. Another sugar stamp will be validated Feb. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period 1 and 2 coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A14 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire March 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

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Special Clearance Sale

35 Muskrat Coats

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Hollander Blended. With a Smart inner cuff to keep you warm.

Budget terms if desired

Open Wednesday 'til 9 p. m.

Boylston at Arlington Street

BOSTON

Two Chief Executives of Massachusetts

Portraits of Governors Executed by Leopold Seyffert, New York Artist

Paintings of former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller (left) and Governor Saltonstall (right) were delivered to the Executive Council chambers today for approval by the Council at tomorrow's session. The portraits are to be hung with those of other Massachusetts Governors in the Governor's Office. All outgoing Governors sit for their portraits. However, former Governor Fuller had refused to pose for his painting until recently.

Portland Man Fills Vacancy In Maine Court

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 26—Maine's Executive Council last week confirmed a Portland man, Earle L. Russell, attorney, to fill a vacancy on the Superior Court bench left by the passing of Justice George L. Emery of Saco. For many years Mr. Russell served on the Industrial Accident Commission.

At the same time the Council set up what may be a record for youth in judicial circles in Maine when it confirmed nomination of 25-year-old Robert Martin of Augusta as Judge of the Hallowell Municipal Court.

Meeting for its last regular session, the executive group conducted a mortgage-burning scene—in this case burning what was actually three unnegotiable State bonds cancelled in 1939 by legislative act. They were University of Maine, Coburn funds and Augusta State Hospital bonds totaling in excess of $250,000, which were redeemed by transfers to trust accounts.

Maine's park lands were expanded considerably when the Council authorized the Park Commission to accept gifts of 312 acres from the Presque Isle Merchants' Association at Echo Lake as an addition to Aroostook State Park, and land for a public park at Buxton. In the generally expanding program aiming toward improved postwar recreational facilities the Council had previously accepted 80 acres from the Appalachian Mountain Club known as Salmon Falls State Park on the Saco River.

Thompson Takes Bradford Office

George E. Thompson of Melrose was sworn in by Governor Saltonstall today as District Attorney of Middlesex County. He succeeds Robert F. Bradford of Cambridge who resigned following his election as Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth.

Four members of the new District Attorney's staff were also sworn in as assistants. They were Anthony Di Cicco, Jr., of Framingham, first assistant; Maurice McWalter, Concord; Samuel H. Cohen, Newton; and Lyman C. Sprague, Ayer. Mr. Thompson and the first three of his assistants served under Mr. Bradford.

Following the brief State House ceremonies, the new District Attorney and his staff met with the police chiefs of the 54 cities and towns of Middlesex County at the Cambridge Court House. Both Lieutenant Governor-elect Bradford and Mr. Thompson addressed the police group.

Honor Roll Dedication Planned for Newsboys

An honor roll listing the names of more than 1,400 former newsboys in the armed services will be unveiled by Governor Saltonstall in a dedication service Thursday noon, Dec. 28, at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 10 Somerset Street, Boston.

Gold Star Mothers of Foundation members receive from Mayor Tobin individual honor plaques bearing their sons' names and messages of sympathy from the Foundation. Maj. Gen. Sherman L. Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, will speak on the contributions of the Foundation to the war effort on the fighting an home fronts. A group of newsboys will present a program of patriotic music.

Labor-Board Unanimity

Seventy per cent of the decisions of the New England War Labor Board have been unanimous during a seven-month period just surveyed, it is reported by Chairman Saul Wallen. In split decisions the public and industry members outvoted the labor members in 131 cases, and in 55 cases the public and labor members outvoted the industry members. In only two cases did the labor and industry groups outvote the public members. Chairman Wallen declared the results an indorsement of the tripartite method of settling labor disputes.

Plan to Close Race Tracks Meeting With Wide Approval

Continued from Page 1

of renewing the old-time drive for a state-sponsored lottery to offset the revenue losses from racing. This may even become one of the stormy issues of the 1945 legislative sessions.

Even as Mr. Jennings was speaking, former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly proposed a state lottery as one means of replacing the State loss in revenue from race tracks. In a letter to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Mr. Kelly stated that a State lottery was a practical means of utilizing some of the spare money available throughout Massachusetts.

Opponents of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing also pointed out that closing of the tracks may result in considerable paper savings. Sports pages of newspapers have devoted many columns to racing predictions and results, columns which may be now available for reporting of more important news. Likewise, thousands of daily special racing extras may be eliminated. Other paper savings may be attained through wiping out of the many racing tipster sheets which are published throughout the country.

Long-time foes of the horse and dog track saw in the overall picture of horse and dog track shutdowns no particular disadvantage to the owners in the New England district. If the war ends by next spring, they said, there will be no shutdowns here. And there will be no benefit here to war plants.

The New England office of the War Manpower Commission commented: "Closing the race tracks will tend to reduce absenteeism here in war plants on the day shifts during the racing season only." A personnel manager of one of the largest war plants in Greater Boston said: "We know some of our people have gone to the race tracks hereabouts when they should have been working. But we have nothing definite on that. It is a matter of consequence that individual earnings should be dissipated in that way to some extent, but I suppose that is a personal proposition."

The rallying point for anti-gambling organizations in the past has been that pari-mutuel gambling is a "State" proposition, due to the economic wastefulness involved. The request of the War Mobilization Commission to close the tracks under the pressure of war demands is accepted by the anti-gambling groups as a confirmation of their long-time efforts.

As Chairman of the prewar Citizens Committee against gambling, Godfrey L. Cabot, prominent Boston business executive, stated today: "Gambling focuses the mind on obtaining unearned money, taking the worker's mind off his work, and tempting many people to throw away their hard-earned funds instead of buying government bonds for the pursuit of the war. It serves similarly degrading purposes in peacetime, although the results are not so obvious as they are in the war emergency."

Said the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, pastor of the Arlington Church: "It is easy to show that race-track gambling is more of an economic burden upon the community at all times than it is a relief to the State treasury. The period of recess we may now anticipate from race-track operations should give the people a chance to reappraise the evils of gambling, and to think in terms of founding our State revenue structure upon a more solidly stable basis."

"The Washington action is most welcome news to all patriotic citizens, and to those who have fought for years against race track gambling as serving to undermine the moral and economic integrity of the community. It is to be hoped that the doing away of this evil of gambling during the war can be extended into the postwar period as part of the over-all effort to win the peace, by rebuilding our community on a more stable foundation."

New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26 (AP)—Governor-Elect Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth said today that the closing of race tracks would not result in need for new sources of revenue to balance New Hampshire's budgetary requirements for the next two years.

"Our racing season in this State will not start for nearly seven months. If the ban on racing is considered necessary that long, New Hampshire will co-operate to the fullest degree, so far as my administration will be concerned," Mr. Dale, who takes office Jan. 4, said.

"It is true that our State budget has been hinged upon income from Rockingham Race Track in recent years, but we can get along without it, if necessary, without tapping new sources of taxation," the income Chief Executive stated. "If we lose the race track revenue it just means we will have to tighten up on State expenditures for the next biennium."

Beaver School Dramatists To Give 'Our Town' Play

Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" will be presented by the Drama Club of the Beaver Country Day School and members of the Harvard Dramatic Society, at the School, on Friday and Saturday nights, Jan. 26 and 27, at 8:30 o'clock. The production is being directed by Miss Jeanne Tufts.

Fuller Joins Saltonstall In State Gallery

Oil paintings of Governor Saltonstall and former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller were delivered at the State House today and set up in the Executive Council Chamber for approval by the Council at tomorrow's meeting.

Both portraits, which were executed by Leopold Seyffert, noted New York artist, were done at the Vose Galleries on Boylston Street, and have been accepted by the State Art Commission. An official of the Galleries explained that the portrait of former Governor Fuller was finished but that two more sittings would be required before Governor Saltonstall's portrait will be ready for hanging.

Approval of the Executive Council is required only because the Council must sanction all expenditures. An appropriation of $3,000 is allowed by the Legislature for the purchase of each gubernatorial portrait.

Executive approval of the Fuller picture is not actually required because the automobile executive, it was learned, will present the picture to the Commonwealth as a gift.

The arrival of the Fuller portrait will fill a gap in the gallery of former governors whose pictures hang in the reception room of the executive suite at the State House. The former Governor who served from 1925 through 1928 had steadfastly refused to sit for a portrait. At the Vose Galleries the artist, who also did the portrait of former Gov. James M. Curley, was described as "one of the foremost portrait painters in America."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Much Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder tonight with the lowest temperature about 15 degrees in downtown Boston and 10 degrees in the suburbs. Continued cold Wednesday. Fair tonight and Wednesday. Strong winds will diminish tonight; gentle winds Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Much colder with cold wave tonight with lowest temperature zero to 10 below, north portion, and zero to 10 south portion; fair tonight and Wednesday. Strong winds will diminish tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Much colder tonight with lowest temperatures 10 to 20 degrees; fair tonight and Wednesday. Strong winds will diminish tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are displayed for strong northwest winds.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:40 p. m., height 9.3 feet.

Wednesday, 10:01 a. m., height 10.7 feet.

They'll 'Deliver the Goods'

By a Staff Photographer

Thirty Volunteer Seamen Leave for Training in New York

Seaman Second Class Nicholas Fati of Marlboro points out the design of the Liberty Ships which these young recruits will man to take supplies to the fighting fronts of the Allied Nations all over the world. Before being assigned to ships, the volunteers will receive six weeks' basic training and then specialized courses in the various departments of the Maritime Service.

Tightening of Food Rationing Clears Up 'Indefinite' Issue

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issued for 1,150,000 tons in 1944.

Five varieties of canned vegetables—peas, corn, green and wax beans, asparagus, and spinach—are back on the ration list today. Tomatoes still remain on the list, as before.

Hopes Dashed

However, any hopes on the part of householders that they might stock up with their surplus blue stamps were dashed when the OPA announced simultaneously the cancelation of all blue stamps which had been validated prior to December 1.

The only blue stamps valid today were those numbered X5 through Z5 and A2 and B2. All others previously validated were classed as "worthless" and the OPA advised householders to avoid confusion and possible "black market" operations by immediately destroying these canceled stamps.

Beginning Dec. 31, about 85 per cent of all meats will be on the ration list. The change will restore point values to practically all utility grades of beef and lamb, and the cheaper cuts of pork. Better cuts of veal, bacon, pork shoulders, spareribs, beef and veal liver, some sausages, and meats in glass or tin also will be rationed.

Point values on some meats now rationed will be increased one or two points. Beef steaks and roasts now rationed will be cut two to three points.

Point values on canned milk will be increased slightly. Grapefruit and oranges will continue point-free.

Because of continuing need for freezer space in warehouses for military commodities, frozen fruits and vegetables will stay point-free. Jams, jellies, and preserves are expected to be returned to the ration list.

Here's How to Bring Book No. 4 Up to Date

To help avoid confusion, check over your No. 4 ration books today, weeding out the now worthless coupons, and keeping tab on those still good under the new OPA regulations. The worthless stamps should be destroyed, to prevent "black market" operations, OPA officials stated.

Still Good: Red stamps Q5 through S5; Blue stamps X5 through Z5, A2 and B2; Sugar stamp 34 good for 5 pounds.

Now Worthless: Red A8 through Z8, and A5 through P5; Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and A5 through W5; Sugar stamps, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 40 for home canning.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tonight, December 26

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, etc. at USO Ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB 7968.

Ice Capades, Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.

Wrestling, Mechanics Building, 8:15 p. m.

Dances With Orchestra, Hostesses 8 p. m.
Atlantic Service Club; Buddies Club, Formal. Free phone calls; 149 Stanford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Officers' Dance Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street. 8 p. m.

Nite Club Nite, Jewish Welfare Board Cleb, 8:30 p. m., Photo Developing Class. 7:30 p. m., Portrait Sketching.

Dance Instruction, 48 Boylston Street, 8:30 p. m.; Army & Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m.

"Barber Shop Quartette," 32 City Square, 8 p. m.

Christmas Dance, Jr. Women's Rep. Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15 p. m. Officers and Enlisted Men Invited.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

New Ration Point Values

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced the following changes in rationing point values: Processed foods and butter point values were effective at 12:01 a. m. today, all others were effective at 12:01 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 31.)

Blue Stamp Foods

Item	Old Val.	New Val.	Change
Fruits, canned or bottled:			
Apples (include crab apples) No. 2 can	30	20	Down 10
Apricots—No. 2½ can	60	40	Down 20
Berries, all varieties—No. 2 can	40	30	Down 10
Cherries, red sour, No. 2 can	50	40	Down 10
Cherries, all other (exclude Maraschino types)—No. 2½ can	70	60	Down 10
Cranberries or sauce, (whole, strained or jellied) about 16 oz. container	40	30	Down 10
Figs—No. 2 can	50	30	Down 20
Fruit cocktail, fruits for salad or mixed fruits—No. 2½ can	80	60	Down 20
Peaches—No. 2½ can	80	60	Down 20
Pears—No. 2½ can	80	60	Down 20
Pineapple—No. 2½ can	80	60	Down 20
Vegetables (including purees):			
Asparagus, No. 2 container	0	10	Up 10
Beans, green or wax	0	10	Up 10
Corn (vacuum packed, whole kernel)—12 oz. tin	0	20	Up 20
Peas (exclude soaked dry peas)—No. 2 can	0	20	Up 20
Spinach, No. 2 can	0	10	Up 10
Home processed vegetables—any of the above—quart container, 2 lbs.	0	20	Up 20
Corn (except vacuum packed, whole kernel, exclude corn on cob)—No. 2 can	0	20	Up 20
Special products:			
Tomato catsup or chili sauce, 14 oz. bottle	50	30	Down 20
Home processed tomato catsup or chili sauce, quart containers, 2 lb.	0	60	Up 60

Red Stamp Foods

Item	Old Val.	New Val.	Change
Beef (all grades)			
Steaks			
Porterhouse	14	12	Down 2
T-Bone	14	12	Down 2
Club	14	12	Down 2
Rib—10-inch cut	10	7	Down 3
Rib—7-inch cut	11	8	Down 3
Sirloin	13	11	Down 2
Sirloin—boneless	15	13	Down 2
Round (full cut)	15	13	Down 2
Top Round	15	13	Down 2
Bottom Round	15	13	Down 2
Round Tip	15	13	Down 2
Chuck (blade or arm)	5	3	Down 2
Flank	0	8	Up 8
Roasts			
Rib—standing (chine bone on) 10-inch cut	8	6	Down 2
Rib—standing (chine bone on) 7-inch cut	10	7	Down 3
Rib—boneless—rolled (C and D grades only)	new item on Chart 8		
Round Tip	13	11	Down 2
Rump—bone in	11	8	Down 3
Rump—boneless	12	10	Down 2
Short Loin—boneless—rolled (C and D grad	new item on Chart 12		
Sirloin—boneless—rolled	new item on Chart 12		
Chuck (blade or arm) bone in	3	3	Down 2
Chuck or shoulder—boneless	6	4	Down 2
English cut	5	3	Down 2
Other cuts			
Short Ribs	0	1	Up 1
Plate—bone in	0	1	Up 1
Plate—boneless	0	2	Up 2
Brisket—bone in	0	1	Up 1
Brisket—boneless	0	2	Up 2
Flank Meat	0	3	Up 3
Neck—bone in	0	2	Up 2
Neck—boneless	0	3	Up 3
Heel of Round—boneless	0	4	Up 4
Shank—bone in	0	1	Up 1
Shank Meat—boneless	0	2	Up 2
Hamburger	0	4	Up 4
Veal (grades AA, A and B only)			
Steaks and Chops			
Loin Chops (or roast)	0	9	Up 9
Rib Chops (or roast)	0	6	Up 6
Shoulder Chops	0	4	Up 4
Round Steak (cutlets or roast)	0	13	Up 13
Sirloin Steak or Chops	0	7	Up 7
Roasts			
Rump and Sirloin, bone in	0	4	Up 4
Rump and Sirloin, boneless	0	6	Up 6
Leg (whole or part)	0	6	Up 6
Shoulder—bone in—neck off	0	3	Up 3
Shoulder—boneless—neck off	0	5	Up 5
Pork			
Steaks and Chops			
Center Chops	8	10	Up 2
End Chops	4	5	Up 1
Tenderloin	8	10	Up 2
Ham—bone in—slices	9	10	Up 1
Shoulder or Picnic Steaks	0	4	Up 4
Bellies, fresh and cured only	0	3	Up 3
Roasts			
Loin—whole or half	5	6	Up 1
Loin—center cuts	8	10	Up 2
Ham—whole or half	5	6	Up 1
Ham—butt end	5	6	Up 1
Ham—shank end	2	3	Up 1
Ham—boneless, whole or half	6	7	Up 1
Ham—boneless, slices	9	10	Up 1
Shoulder—whole or shank half (picnic) bone in	0	3	Up 3
Shoulder—shank half (picnic) boneless (piece or slices)	0	4	Up 4
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt) bone in (piece or slices)	0	4	Up 4
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt) boneless (pieces or slices)	0	4	Up 4
Other Pork Cuts			
Spareribs	0	3	Up 3
Bacon			
Bacon—slab or piece, rind on	0	4	Up 4
Bacon—slab or piece, rind off	0	4	Up 4
Bacon—sliced, rind off	0	4	Up 4
Bacon—Canadian style, pieced or sliced	8	10	Up 2
Sides, aged, dry cured	2	5	Up 3
Dairy Products			
Butter			
Creamery Butter	20	24	Up 4
Canned Milk, including evap. or condensed milk	1	1½	Up ½
Variety Meats			
Beef Liver	0	4	Up 4
Veal Liver	0	6	Up 6
Sausage			
Bologna, all types	0	2	Up 2
Frankfurters, all types	0	3	Up 3
Fresh Pork Sausage			
Type 1	0	3	Up 3
Type 2	0	2	Up 2
Type 3	0	2	Up 2
Type 4	0	2	Up 2
Smoked Pork Sausage, all types	0	2	Up 2
Polish, all types	0	2	Up 2
Miscellaneous Sausage Products:			
Berliner	0	2	Up 2
Capicolli Butts	0	5	Up 5
Knackwurst (all beef)	0	3	Up 3
Lebanon Bologna	0	5	Up 5
Minced Luncheon	0	2	Up 2
New England	0	3	Up 3
Pepperoni	0	3	Up 3
Sausage			
Dry Sausage—hard; typical items are Hard Salami, Hard Cervelat	0	4	Up 4
Semidry Sausage: typical items are Cervelat, Pork roll, and Mortadella	0	3	Up 3
Fresh, Smoked, and Cooked Sausage (including Chili Con Carne and Corned Beef Hash)			
Group A: 100 p. c. meat content	0	3	Up 3
Group B: Not less than 90 p. c.	0	2	Up 2
Meats (in tin or glass containers)			
Pork Sausage (bulk or link)	0	2	Up 2
Corned Beef—canned or brick	0	6	Up 6
Corned Beef Hash (less than 50% but more than 20% meat)	0	2	Up 2
Deviled Ham	0	3	Up 3
Dried Beef	0	16	Up 16
Ham (whole or piece)	8	9	Up 1
Luncheon Meat	0	4	Up 4
Sausage in oil	0	2	Up 2
Vienna Sausage	0	3	Up 3
Ready-To-Eat-Meats			
Barbecued Pork—sliced or shredded	0	8	Up 8
Corned Beef Brisket (sliced)	0	5	Up 5
Dried Beef, slices	0	16	Up 16
Ham—bone in, whole or half	7	8	Up 1
Ham—bone in, slices	11	12	Up 1
Ham—butt end	7	8	Up 1
Ham—shank end	4	5	Up 1
Ham—boneless, whole or half	8	9	Up 1
Ham—boneless and fatted slices	11	12	Up 1
Picnic or Shoulder—bone in	0	3	Up 3
Picnic or Shoulder—boneless	0	6	Up 6
Picnic or Shoulder slices	0	7	Up 7
Spareribs, cooked or barbecued	0	8	Up 8

New Drive for Manpower Hits Racing and Overstaffed Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — In the absence of a national service act, the Administration is reaching out for every means at hand to enforce stringent new manpower rulings made necessary by the setbacks and changed strategy of the European war.

Enforcement of the ban on race horse and dog tracks, effective Jan. 3 to save labor and critical materials, will be left largely to public opinion, although War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes has also asked the help of J. A. Krug, War Production Board Chairman, and J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation "to take such steps as fall within their power to prevent the use of critical materials, services and transportation in the operation of these tracks if such steps should prove necessary."

Most race tracks throughout the country announced immediately after the Byrnes order was issued over the week end that they would immediately comply with the request. In a White House announcement, Mr. Byrnes expressed confidence that the race-track managers could be depended on "to take prompt action without the necessity of recourse to other measures."

In another attempt to corral manpower into critical industries, Mr. Byrnes called upon the War Manpower Commission to intensify its drive to establish employment ceilings in critical war industries and asked WPB to use its priority and allocation controls to enforce such ceilings.

Subsequently the WPB issued a regulation providing for the withdrawing of materials from any employer who hires more people than the WMC employment ceiling assigns him.

The employment ceiling system was started by the WMC in tight labor areas last summer, but it has been difficult to enforce. Its purpose is to drain workers into the munitions industry from less essential jobs.

"The vast majority of establishments and employees throughout the nation are co-operating wholeheartedly with the War Manpower Commission in accepting employment ceilings as essential to war production," Mr. Byrnes said. "I am sure that we can continue to establish these ceilings in most instances through negotiations with the establishments and services concerned and with their employees on a voluntary basis.

"However, I am unwilling to ask for the voluntary acceptance of ceilings by the many without being prepared to make positive measures to enforce ceilings on the very few who are unwilling to thus contribute to our war effort."

J. A. Krug, War Production Chief, recently condemned the WMC before the Senate War Investigating Committee, for non-enforcement of its employment ceilings.

The ban on racing was invoked chiefly because of the indirect waste of manpower involved.

"The operation of the race tracks," Mr. Byrnes said in his announcement, "not only requires the employment of manpower needed for more essential operation but also manpower, railroad transportation, as well as tires and gasoline in the movement of patrons to and from the track, and in the movement of the horses and their attendants."

Mr. Byrnes asked the War Manpower Commission to reduce employment ceilings for race tracks to zero and asked the WPB and ODT to stand by with their war-powers if necessary to further enforce the order.

Closing race tracks will mean a loss of revenue both to the state and Federal governments.

Contraction in other sports may result from another Byrnes move, suggesting that Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, to review the draft status of 4-F professional athletes.

Mr. Byrnes told General Hershey in a recent letter he was "seriously concerned that at this critical period when we are exerting every effort to direct manpower into critical war industries, we find such a large number of men between the ages of 18 and 26 engaged in professional athletics of all types."

General Hershey has directed local boards to make the reviews suggested by Mr. Byrnes.

Track-closing request meets with approval: Page 1.

OCD Issues Paper For Rocket Defense

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP) — The Office of Civilian Defense has issued instructions for defense against robot bomb and rocket bomb attacks.

Instructions sent to State Defense Councils to be passed on to the public, OCD pointed out that little or no advance warning is possible, adding:

"The public should realize the danger and be constantly on the alert, particularly along the coastal areas."

The agency emphasized that its action is purely precautionary.

Charles Dana Gibson

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23 (AP) —Charles Dana Gibson, who passed on here today, was a noted artist and originator of the "Gibson Girl" of the '90's.

Mr. Gibson was a descendant of generations of New Englanders and a native of Roxbury, Mass. He moved to Flushing, L. I., went to work in New York City and, after winning the prize offered for messenger boys upon the assassination of James A. Garfield for the best sketch of the President, he dropped the business of a broker and studied at the Art Students' League.

His first fame came in 1894 with the "Gibson Girl" sketches, observed as a representation of the ideal American girl. His marriage to Irene Langhorne of Virginia took place the next year.

During his career as a cartoonist and illustrator for books and magazines, he contributed to Life for more than 40 years, and in 1920 purchased a controlling interest in the magazine that had bought his first sketch.

During World War I, Mr. Gibson made pictures for Government use designed to stimulate patriotism, food conservation, etc. He co-operated with Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, in organizing the Division of Pictorial Publicity, and, under his direction, a group of artists produced 1,400 pictures, giving their services free.

Volumes of his drawings were published during his career, the most popular being, "People of Dickens," "The Education of Mr. Pipp," "A Widow and Her Friends," and "The Social Ladder." Although he became publisher of Life in 1920, Mr. Gibson continued to do his most active work as an illustrator of books and magazines.

He reflected a deep understanding in his pictures that established his reputation as the "Dean of American Illustrators."

Dr. Clyde A. Duniway

PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP) —Dr. Clyde A. Duniway, who passed on here on Dec. 24, was a noted educator and since 1900 an elector of the Hall of Fame.

Dr. Duniway was the author of a number of professional works, and in 1927 he published a widely-read biography of Daniel Webster.

A native of Albany, Oregon, he was graduated from Cornell University in 1892, and was later awarded degrees from Harvard University and the University of Colorado.

After serving as instructor at Harvard and Radcliffe College, he went to Stanford University, where he was a member of the history faculty from 1897 to 1908.

In 1908 he became President of the University of Montana, where he served until 1912, when he became President of the University of Wyoming. In 1917 he left to become President of Colorado College, where he served until 1924.

After that he was director of the American University Union in London, taught history at Carleton College for a short time, then retired from active college work and made his home on the Stanford campus here.

Chief of Navy Chaplains Elevated to Rear Admiral

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)— Legislation permitting the elevation of the Chief of Navy Chaplains to the rank of Rear Admiral was signed by President Roosevelt.

Here's That Well-Known Hangdog Look

Wide World

The Goat Wants to Eat His Prize

Bob Barret's pet prize-winning goat appears to be living up to the reputation of his brothers and sisters as tin-can epicures by nibbling at his blue-ribbon award at a recent pet show in Pinehurst, N. C. On the other hand, James Emerson Humphrey's hound—or is it a pointer—seems rather put out about the whole thing, and might be saying: "Aw, let's go home an' fergit it. I got a nice ripe bone buried in th' back yard. What do I want with ribbons?"

Dies Committee and Others on Way Out

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)— The Dies Committee and some dozen other special House investigating groups seem headed for extinction next week.

On Capitol Hill the current mood is to deny them an extension when their powers expire at midnight, Jan. 2.

The Special Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, better known as the Dies Committee, is one of the oldest and certainly the best known of the group. Its Chairman, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, did not seek re-election. Without the colorful Texan to lead the biennial renewal fight, other members have decided to call it quits.

Several hundred filing cabinets packed with Dies Committee records will be turned over to the House Clerk early in January for safe-keeping and posterity.

The Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission is expected to follow the Dies Committee into oblivion.

Initiated by the 78th Congress, it competed with the Dies Committee for newspaper headlines. Its original Chairman, Representative Cox (D) of Georgia, resigned amid a controversy with James L. Fly, then FCC Chairman. Mr. Cox was succeeded by Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, who promptly ran into a committee row over whether its hearings should be open or closed.

Another headline-making committee, the Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Beyond the Scope of Their Authority, likewise is expected to go. Its Chairman is Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, father of many committee reports lambasting the OPA and other executive agencies.

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman, has said he will not seek continuance of special investigating groups within his House Naval Committee.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman, is expected to ask that the House Military Affairs Committee be allowed to continue its special investigatory work.

Other special groups which may not even ask for renewal include the Ramspeck Committee Investigating Government Seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co., and the Boren Committee Investigating Newsprint. The functions of the latter group may be assigned to the House Interstate Committee.

Likely to be continued—although a fight is in prospect on some—are special House committees on the problems of small business, the Merchant Marine, conservation of wildlife resources, postwar economic policy and planning, and postwar military policy.

Records of the Accounts Committee, which finances House Committees, show that at one time or another more than 30 special committees were operating in the House during the 78th Congress.

"That's entirely too many and almost all of them ought to be abolished," commented Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, Chairman.

World Hears Peace Prayer By President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)— President Roosevelt prayed that victory will bring lasting peace for the world as thousands grouped around the National Community Christmas Tree on the White House lawn.

The President's Christmas message was broadcast to the armed forces over the world in connection with the annual ceremony of lighting the tree.

"We cannot say when our victory will come," he said. "Our enemies still fight fanatically. They still have reserves of men and military power. But, they themselves know that they and their evil works are doomed. We may hasten the day of that doom if we here at home continue to do our full share.

"We pray that that day may come soon. We pray that until then, God will protect our gallant men and women in the uniforms of the United Nations—that He will receive into His infinite grace those who make their supreme sacrifice in the cause of righteousness and love of Him and His teachings.

"We pray that with victory will come a new day of peace on earth in which all the nations of the earth will join for all time."

A crowd estimated by White House attendants at 2,500 gathered around the 30-foot Norway spruce tree on the South Lawn and other thousands lined the iron fence outside the grounds.

An hour of music by the United States Marine Band and Christmas carols by a mixed Navy chorus preceded the President's address.

Appropriations Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)— President Roosevelt signed a bill Dec. 23 making deficiency appropriations totaling approximately $400,000,000 for various government agencies. More than half of the total will go to the Navy for a new ordnance program.

Proposal May Come to Weld Old World League With New

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A proposal that League of Nations functions be incorporated in the new world peace organization may be submitted to the forthcoming United Nations conference.

It was learned that the League Committee has decided that the World War I peace agency should continue functioning until its duties can be assumed by the projected United Nations security group. This Committee was selected to run the League during the war.

At a London meeting just concluded the Committee agreed that League functions should be meshed with the peace agency envisaged by the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Several League agencies still are operating, including the International Labor Organization, financial and economic sections and part of the Secretariat.

The League's 45 members must be consulted on its dissolution. This probably will be done through diplomatic channels since a League meeting is not feasible.

Disposition of the League's buildings and money will be settled finally by all its members. The palaces at Geneva probably will be sold.

It seems certain that the new peace organization will not be established at Geneva. Russia is supporting Vienna as the site. Washington diplomats say. Brussels and Luxembourg have been suggested.

About 500 treaties referring to the League must be changed to the future peace agency.

Washington officials say nothing definite can be done about dissolving the League until the new organization is established.

One problem is that several neutral countries are League members. While the Dumbarton Oaks plan provides for admission to the new peace agency of "all peace-loving nations," it is not expected that nonmembers of the United Nations will participate until the war settlement is completed.

No enemy country is still affiliated with the Geneva organization. Japan, Italy, Germany and even Spain and Argentina withdrew over differences with the League. Russia quit before the war. The United States never joined.

The status of the former Axis satellites—Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary—is not clear. They never formally withdrew, but ceased to take part as they fell under Nazi domination.

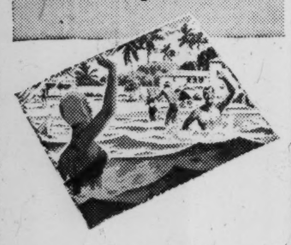
Hardener for Copper

Addition of two per cent beryllium to copper hardens the metal and increases its tensile strength.

What's his name?

He's young, attractive, always getting into jams. Who could it be but that Henry Aldrich? The Aldrich Family is back again. Now heard on a *new day*, on a *new time*, on a *new network*. Hear it every Friday night over your CBS Station, 8:00 P. M.

Swim in Florida's secret paradise



"Grandest swimming in the world!"—that's the verdict of people who've tried the world's best-known seaside resorts, and who find the Boca Raton finest of all. This distinguished resort hotel offers every facility for playing and loafing in the sun: a private, cabana-colonied beach; two swimming pools; deep-sea fishing; tennis and badminton courts; and one of America's finest golf courses. There's serenity and beauty here, and the company of ladies and gentlemen prominent in business, social and professional life. This Winter, why not give yourself a holiday at the Boca Raton? It's a vacation secret you'll treasure all your life.

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GORDON B. ANDERSON, MANAGER

PITTSBURGH AND POINTS WEST

Boston will soon become a terminal on TWA's transcontinental route. Meanwhile, for war-time travel fly TWA west via connecting airline to New York. Stop at TWA ticket office, Parker House Lobby or telephone LAFAYETTE 3000.

TWA POINTS THE WAY

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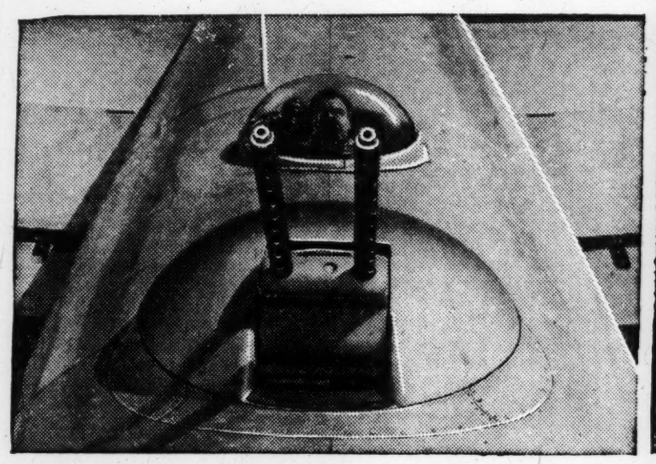
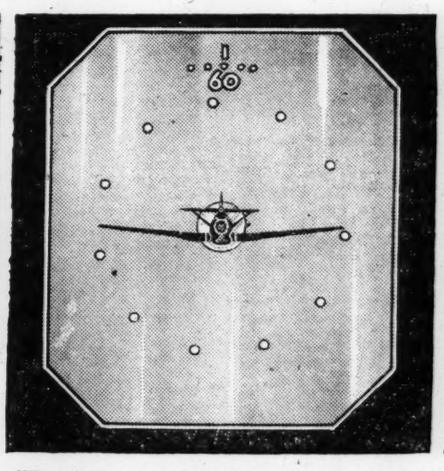
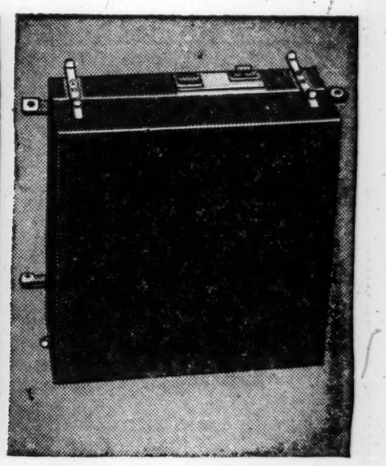
B-29 SUPERFORTS "Shoot from the hip" with G-E GUNSIGHT



Says one B-29 commander: "Sixty Jap planes spread out like a fan made a frontal attack on our nose. We got some hits on them and they didn't damage us."...That dispatch from the Pacific war-front shows that Japs now know B-29s pack plenty of guns in *remote control* turrets, electrically aimed and fired by the G-E Gunsight Computer.

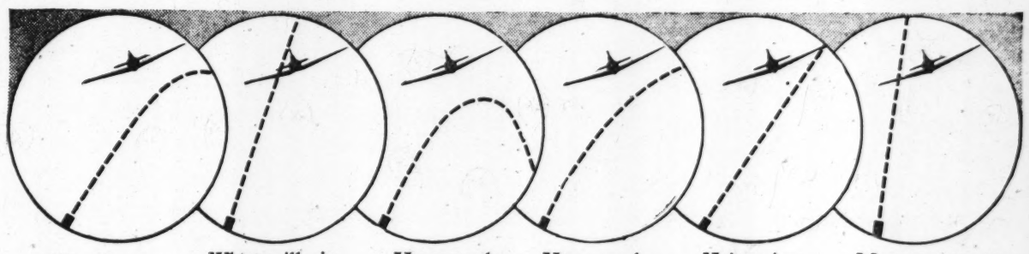


What the gunner sees in his sights is a ring of bright orange dots. Centering the Jap plane in the circle of dots, he presses a button under his thumb. In a turret that may be *several yards away* his guns fire electrically.

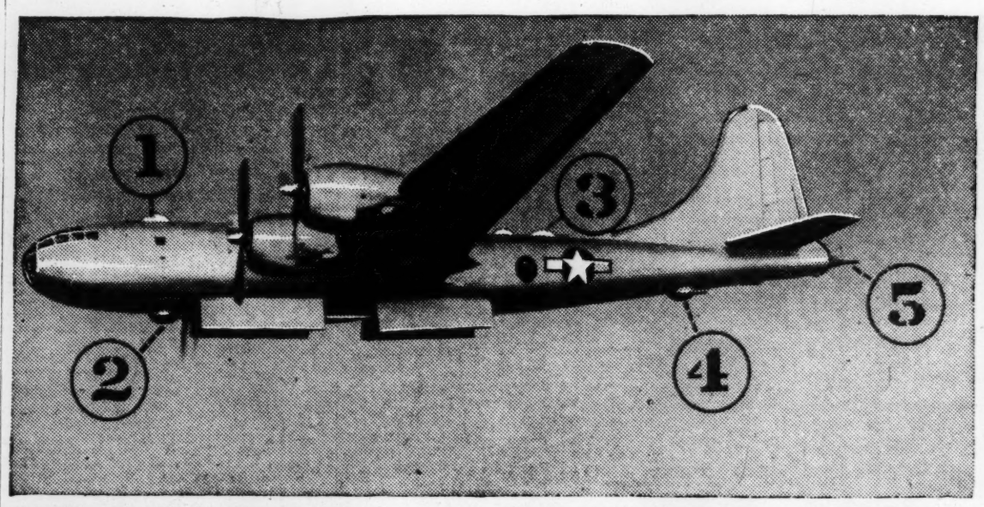


A G-E Gunsight Computer is plugged into each of five turret systems on the B-29. This electrical "brain" lets gunners aim sights directly at the enemy—leaving corrections to the mechanical brain.

Guns pointed electrically. Because the B-29 gunner has such a computer he doesn't have to guess about life-or-death questions like these: How much ahead of the Jap plane shall he aim? How much shall he elevate his gun to allow for gravity? How much for windage? For altitude? Distance? All these things affect the accuracy of his fire. On the B-29 answers to 17 questions like this are fed electrically to the guns, from a mechanical and electronic marvel in a box no bigger than a suitcase.



How far away is he? What is my correct range? | What will air temperature and altitude do to my shots? | How much will gravity pull down my shots? | How much will the wind blow my shots? | He's going 300 m.p.h. Where do I aim? | My gun turret is several yards away. What change in aim?



Something else the Japs know is that two, or even three, of the B-29's five turrets (notice location above) can be switched in together under the control of a single gunner. The gunner with the best view can take over all the guns he needs to fire a fatal barrage. There are no blind spots for enemy attack. Back in 1939 the Army Air Forces foresaw the need for a Central Fire Control system for airplanes—an extraordinary example of vision. When war came they asked General Electric to design such a system.

It's no accident that U.S. airplane armament is deadly. Well before the war the Army Air Forces and General Electric were developing new ideas in fire-power accuracy and control.

Pearl Harbor made every problem a thousand times more urgent. G-E engineers commuted to Wright Field, burned midnight oil at Schenectady, conferred with engineers of Boeing, makers of the B-29, and with other airplane manufacturers.

On the Gunsight Computer alone, one part of the G-E Central Fire Control System, 70 G-E engineers have worked steadily for nearly three years. 20,000 G-E employees, and 17 sub-contractors helped turn out the intricate mechanism—now in mass production for B-29s and other planes.

But the job is not done. For every U. S. weapon, the enemy seeks a counter-weapon. G-E scientists and engineers continue their work. *General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.*

Hear the G-E radio programs: "The G-E All-girl Orchestra," Sunday 10 P.M. EWT, NBC—"The World Today" news, Monday through Friday, 6:45 P.M. EWT, CBS

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Mobile PX the Gift of D. A. R. To Cushing General Hospital

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A mobile PX will be presented to Cushing General Hospital by the War Services Committee of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution on Friday, Dec. 29. This unusual gift, which so far as is known is the first of its kind in Massachusetts, will enable patients who are confined to their wards to do their shopping at their bedsides.

A good-sized wagon, the new PX unit is being made by a local cabinetmaker. It is divided into sections, has stainless steel trays, and will carry some of each item stocked by the regular Post Exchange. It was the idea of the Post Exchange Officer, to whom it will be presented by Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State Regent of the D. A. R., Mrs. William P. Long and Mrs. Emmanuel Stamm, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the War Services Committee. It is just about a month since the D. A. R. undertook to supply the unit.

Junior League Players

Tomorrow, Thursday, and Friday, in accordance with their annual custom of providing good children's plays for settlement house and convalescent children, the Junior League Players are presenting "Pinocchio," a marionette play produced by the Suzari Marionettes. Four free performances will be given for groups from various youth agencies. Every ticket purchased for one of the paid performances allows a child to attend free.

Because they did not feel justified in the face of wartime demands on their members in trying to work up their own production this year, the Players are again presenting the Suzari Marionettes, who will be remembered for their performance of "Nobody's Boy" last season. The Association of Junior Leagues of America was one of the first groups to recognize the importance of providing a children's theater to counteract the influence of unsuitable motion pictures.

Camp Fire Girls

Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls have pledged themselves to sell enough Series E, F, and G War Bonds to finance the purchase of three field ambulances before Jan. 6, 1945. An ambulance costs $1,950. The memberships in Norwood and Arlington have each taken one whole ambulance as their goal and the girls are manning their own War Bond booths. A sponsorship panel will be placed in each of the three ambulances, indicating that it was purchased with Bonds sold by the Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston.

Every $25 Bond or $25 unit of a larger Bond sold by a Camp Fire group entitles that group to one vote for "Miss Camper." The girl who receives the largest number of votes in Greater Boston will receive a week's vacation at Camp Kiwanis, Hanson, Mass., next summer. The group selling the largest amount in bonds will receive a Camp Fire flag.

Mrs. Paul T. K. Lin

Mrs. Lin of Cambridge has just finished the three-months intensive course at the Nursery Training School of Boston which enables mature women students to prepare themselves quickly to assist in day-care centers and nursery schools. Many of the trainees are service wives. Mrs. Lin, who is a graduate of University of Michigan, took the course as part of her preparation for the work she hopes to do with small children when she and her husband can return to China. The next course begins Feb. 5.

Holiday Party

A festive annual Christmas party which a group of Back Bay, Dover, Needham, and Wellesley women always enjoy attending will be held in Wellesley Hills Thursday at three o'clock at the Convalescent Home for Children. Mrs. Nelson S. Bartlett, President of the Home, and members of the Board of Managers will be hostesses of the occasion. The officers are Mrs. George P. Denny, Vice-President; Mrs. George S. Mumford, Jr., Secretary; Mrs. Robert M. Tappan, Assistant Treasurer.

Christmas at the Home really began with the visit of the lively Jordan Marsh Caravan last week. The children hung up their stockings Christmas Eve and yesterday, after a special holiday dinner, and members of the Needham Post of the American Legion, in accordance with its custom of more than two decades, entertained them.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Miss Alice Maginnis will give a free lecture on "Oriental Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "American Paintings."

Free movies on "Bold King Cole," "Let's Go," "Mary's Little Lamb," and "An Airplane Trip," will be shown at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. in the New England Museum of Natural History.

Thursday

Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

A free piano recital will be given by Leo Litwin in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Christmas Music, BBC Theater Orchestra. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Children's Christmas Party. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

Moscow—7:40 p. m.—Program in English. 15.4 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record," talk. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Moscow—8:20 p. m.—Comments in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—Popular Intermezzo. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Christmas Fantasie." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Mr. Pickwick's Christmas." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; talks; music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Christmas Miscellany." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"Rhapsody." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—12:15 a. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

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Vermont In Call For War Workers

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 26 — The need of Vermont labor to bolster sagging production lines in the manufacture of critical war materials was emphasized at a meeting here on Friday of representatives of the State War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board and State war industries. Production centers of Windsor and Springfield, where much of Vermont's critical war materials are manufactured, are particularly affected by the labor shortage.

In an appeal broadcast statewide, the agencies said:

"Much of Vermont's $61,000,000 in current war contracts is under way in Springfield and Windsor, and vital parts of the war effort will suffer if able-bodied Vermont men fail to move out of less essential occupations into these essential plants."

Common labor for heavy work and machine tool operators of all kinds were said to be needed. At least 1,300 are needed now, the appeal stated, for expansion in the manufacture of heavy ammunition, aircraft parts, radar components and gear shaper cutters, to take care of normal replacements.

Strong majority sentiment of the meeting was for voluntary placement of labor under present controls and not for a labor draft. Stiffer controls on vital materials was favored as a national policy.

Agriculture

E. H. Jones, recently retired State Commissioner of Agriculture, in his last annual report, urged Vermont to approach postwar agricultural planning with a minimum of dependency upon Federal agencies. Ending a 20-year tenure of office, the former commissioner, in his final report, covered the contribution of Vermont agriculture to the war effort, the activities of the department, reports of the heads of the dairy, livestock and market conditions, plant pest control and the department of standards.

In regard to Federal domination of agriculture, the former Commissioner wrote:

"It may not be amiss to mention the almost unanimous opposition of Vermont farm people to the ever-increasing domination over State agricultural affairs by the Federal Government under the assumption that all knowledge and executive ability is centered in Washington. They regard it as an unwarranted encroachment upon not only States' rights but individual rights as well. It is believed that more permanent success in agriculture will be attained if postwar planning is approached with a minimum of dependence on Federal agencies."

Bankruptcies

Vermont had the fewest bankruptcies in 1944 than in any year since 1898, the year the national bankruptcy act was passed by Congress. The number dropped to 24 this year as against 41 a year ago and a modern high mark of 235 in 1930. The figures, released by the Federal Court in Burlington, show that the top number of bankruptcies filed was 332 in 1899, the year after enactment of the bankruptcy law.

University Aid

Members of the Vermont General Assembly which will convene here in biennial session on Jan. 3 are already looking somewhat askance at the requests for appropriations totaling over a million dollars for the University of Vermont and the State College of Agriculture, approved by the University Board of Trustees.

Some legislators who paid a preholiday visit to the capitol, and who desire to remain unidentified, refused to hazard a guess as to the Legislature's reaction to a demand for funds which exceeds in amount any ever made before. Said one: "It is evident that the University trustees, knowing that the College of Agriculture has the support of powerful farm elements in the Assembly, are planning to 'go the whole hog' and get over-all aid for the university."

Under the University corporation, the State has representation only in the matter of the College of Agriculture.

The trustees have voted to recommend to the General Assembly that it grant $150,000 per year to meet deficiencies expected between income and expense for the university; to request that the State's appropriation to the College of Medicine be boosted from $60,000 to $100,000 a year to increase salaries of faculty staff members; to request $172,520 so that tuition of resident students in the College of Agriculture may be reduced from $350 to $150 a year and recommended a construction program to cost $700,000, largely for the College of Agriculture.

War Bond Sales

Vermont's total in the sixth war loan campaign amounted to $31,900,000, according to Fred C. Martin, collector of internal revenue for the Vermont district. This is nearly $8,000,000 in excess of the quota.

Total corporation subscriptions amountted to $26,000,000. Individual subscribers totalled $6,000,000, nearly $3,000,000 of which was in E bonds. Leaders said that they expected the full quota for E bonds would be reached by the time final returns are in on December 31.

'State Family'

Members of the "State family," were guests Thursday afternoon of Gov. and Mrs. William H. Wills at a Christmas carol sing around the big tree in the State House lobby. More than 300 State employees gathered first in the lobby for the carol sing and then proceeded to the Hall of Representatives where the Governor presented as his "surprise," Baroness Von Trapp and her seven daughters, a nationally known singing group whose home is now a farm in the town of Stowe. The Trapps sang several groups of songs and carols, some in English and others in the original languages.

Quincy Tops in Wages

Quincy again topped all Massachusetts cities in average weekly earnings in manufacturing last month with $71.62, according to the monthly survey of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Hungry Steeds Fared Richly Yesterday

George H. Davis Studio

Annual Christmas Dinner Served to Boston Work Horses

The Animal Rescue League again took nourishing Christmas dinners to horses of peddlers, junk dealers, and others on a tour of the city which kept hard-working staff members busy most of the day before Christmas. Heavy paper bags filled with crushed oats, shorts, carrots, and apples were delivered by Animal Rescue League trucks to stables throughout the city. There were also warm blankets for the animals. The custom is a sentimental one, the league admits, but, although it provides only one good meal for the horses, it also furnishes an excuse to inspect the various stables.

Soldiers and Their Families Receive Answers to Queries

Answers to many of the questions concerning the military services and their effects upon family finances are included in a release by the Director of Personal Affairs of the First Service Command today.

The questions and their answers are:

Q. I was released from the Army for a disability and refused retirement pay. May I apply for a pension?

A. Yes, you should contact the nearest Veterans Facility and secure proper papers on which to make your application.

Q. I have been released from the Army into the Enlisted Reserve Corps; am I entitled to mustering out pay?

A. No. You have not been discharged from the Army. In order to receive mustering out pay you must have been honorably discharged from the service.

Q. If a veteran passes on after receiving his first installment of mustering out pay, will his dependents receive the other installment or installments?

A. Yes. It will be paid to wife, child or parent of the soldier.

Q. Do National Service Life Insurance policies have cash, loan, paid-up, and extended insurance values available after the policy has been in force one year?

A. All permanent converted policies of National Service Life Insurance do, but the five-year term policy does not have those values. Most soldiers carry the term policy.

Q. Are payments made to veterans subject to taxation or claim of creditors?

A. No. Payment of benefits due are not assignable; they are exempt from taxation and claim of creditors, and are not liable to attachment or levy.

Q. Can my boy friend make me the beneficiary of his Army insurance when he goes into the service?

A. No. Beneficiary must be one or more of the following: wife, child, parent, brother or sister.

Q. Does the Veterans Administration pay the interest for the first year on loans made to veterans under the G. I. Bill?

A. No, the Veterans Administration pays the interest for the first year on that part of the loan guaranteed by the Administration.

Q. I have a pair of German Shepard dogs I woold like to turn over to the Army for the duration. Where can I get information regarding the enlistment of these dogs?

A. Contact Dogs for Defense at 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Q. I receive Family Allowance from my son. He wants to get married and says he will have to discontinue my allowance because he can't have $44 a month taken out of his pay for both of us. Can he do this to me?

A. Your son can cancel your Family Allowance if he so desires, but he may have it for both his wife and mother and the total amount deducted from his pay is $27; $22 for the wife and $5 for the mother. The Government allowance would make up the difference so that there would be no reduction in the amount you now receive. He should talk with his company clerk or personnel officer before requesting cancellation.

Q. My son was killed in action. Where can I write to get information regarding his personal belongings?

A. Write to Personal Effects Quartermaster, Kansas City, Co.

Address all inquiries of a factual military nature to Public Relations Officer, Headquarters, First Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Revere (Ward 2)—Tomorrow.

Revere (Ward 3)—Thursday.

Boston — (All Wards)—Thursday.

Off the Beaten News Path

Just when wartime restrictions on butter, sugar and some other staples have come to be more or less taken for granted, a report comes that the OPA is not the only influence at work to cut down consumption of certain foodstuffs.

It seems that in a Kenmore Square "hamburg joint" an eagle-eyed customer was able to read a typed message to waitresses, pasted above the cash register's keys: "You would have received a bonus last week if you had not used too much cream and sugar when serving coffee, or if you had collected from every customer—A word to the wise is sufficient."

Sold for a Song?

The Frank Sinatra influence has now reached Boston's famous push cart market. The other day a peddler in the Dock Square section had a particularly fine looking stack of tangerines on his cart—at an unbelievably low price. And the price was not the only reason that he was doing a brisk business—perhaps. A homemade sign read, "Delicious tangerines—from Frank Sinatra's Ranch—only 20 cents a dozen."

An informant reports that it was the price that attracted him, at any rate. Risking being labelled a "Frankie Fan," he bought a dozen. Whether they were actually grown under the spell of "The Voice," or whether the claim was merely a piece of advertising "license," the fact remained that the tangerines were delicious, he says.

Children Not Half Price

It sounded as if inflation had really come, when at a concert the other evening, one of a pair of shopgirls, complete with fascinators and bright fingernails, while venting her dissatisfaction with the location of their seats, was heard to remark: "We made a mistake, May. We should of gotten the hundred-dollar seats."

Of course, it was a war-bond concert—but, nonetheless, it sounded a little startling.

Paper Saving

There's an old saying that "it takes money to make money," and it's probably true, too, that it takes paper to save paper. At any rate, in a library file full of newspaper clippings arranged according to subject, the fattest envelope of all—fairly bulging with paper—was found to bear the inscription, "Paper Saving."

With the Tide

Overheard in the main stream of Christmas shoppers on Washington Street: "Hello there! Where are you doing your shopping this year?" And the answer, in tones of resignation, "Wherever I'm pushed!"

Light in the Window

There's a light that has shone in the cold gray hours before dawn in Westwood that has no connection with Christmas nor with the storm-tossed sailors or wandering boys of melodrama. The fact is, it has served to guide the chivalrous driver of a bus which starts in towards Boston from the outer country at just about milking time on the farm.

At a certain point, passengers, half dozing on this owl-like vehicle, have become aware that the driver has slowed down and peered into the darkness on the port bow. On several occasions he has brought the bus to a stop, with the remark—addressed to the gathering in general— "Well, the light's on in her window upstairs. Guess she'll be down in a minute. Might as well wait. It's a mighty long time till the next bus!"

Sure enough, in a moment or two—or sometimes more—the light would blink out upstairs, the door would fly open, and in a cloud of waving scarfs and unbuttoned coat a grateful girl passenger would shoot out.

Helicopter feeder lines may be just around the corner, but it is doubtful whether they'll ever replace that kind of personalized bus service.

They Keep Rolling

Speaking of busses and drivers, many of the latter seem to take a sort of affectionate pride in telling of the way their aging, overburdened vehicles manage—like "Old Man River"—to keep rolling along despite all kinds of difficulties.

Sometimes, on the smaller, more neighborly lines, a passenger's inquiry as to arriving time brings the response: "Well, all we can promise is that we'll get you there. Just when, depends on a lot of things!" And then there is apt to follow a recital of recent experiences.

We have heard quite a few of these tales, but the latest concerned a driver who was noted for lack of complaint over mishaps until the other day, in traffic, he reached over to change gear, and the lever came off, complete, in his hand. He informed passengers that that was one thing he couldn't get along without.

Wreaths in Busses

The Johnson Bus Company of Milford is one transportation concern that is evidently determined to show that goodwill still reigns in its coaches, despite problems of repairs and replacements. It has hung a gay, red Christmas wreath, with an electric candle in the middle, in a side window of some of its busses.

Rotarians to Hear Banker

Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, will be guest speaker at the regular weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler tomorrow noon. He will discuss "The Port of Boston—What can we do about it?"

Merchant Marine Held Facing 'Greatest Emergency of War'

War Activities of New England

Merchant officers and seamen to man the vessels taking supplies to the fighting fronts are needed by the Merchant Marine now facing the "greatest emergency of the war," the Boston office of the United States Maritime Service stated today.

"Due to urgent military demands" an immediate step-up in filling these seagoing jobs is required. Mates, engineers, able seamen, firemen, oilers and cooks are first on the list, the announcement stated, adding that qualified officers and seamen should "report immediately to the recruiting and manning organization of the War Shipping Administration or to their union halls."

"These ratings must be filled at once," the statement continued, "if supplies urgently needed on the fighting front are to get there on schedule."

Medals Awarded

Eight New Englanders, members of the Army Ground Forces, have won Silver Star Medals or Oak Leaf Clusters, according to today's announcement from the War Department.

The awards, the fighting men winning them, and their home towns follow:

Silver star medals: Lieut. Col. Arthur Snyder, field artillery (armored), Hingham. On May 25, 1944, as commanding officer of a tank battalion, he personally led his tanks in a six-hour attack on the town of Cisterna, Italy, in which numerous German pillboxes and fortified areas were destroyed.

Maj. Donald A. Heath, field artillery, Wellesley; gallantry in action in Normandy, France, June 6, 1944.

Technical Sergeant Stanislaw J. Snieszko, Northampton; gallantry in action in the vicinity of St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, June 6, 1944.

Oak leaf cluster to silver star: Private Tudor O. Daudier, field artillery, Bridgeport, Conn.; gallantry in action in Normandy, France, June 6, 1944.

Silver star medals: Captain Anthony I. Wells, field artillery, Hamden, Conn.; gallantry in action in the vicinity of St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, June 6, 1944.

First Lieutenant John F. Patterson, Jr., field artillery, Noroton, Conn.; gallantry in action in Normandy, France, June 6, 1944.

Private Norman A. Parent, cavalry (armored), Lewiston, Me.; gallantry in action in Normandy, France, July 2, 1944.

Oak leaf cluster to silver star: Maj. Wilson C. McNamara, field artillery, Northfield, Vt.; gallantry in action in the vicinity of St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, June 6, 1944.

B. U. Alumni

Eight hundred and twelve Boston University alumni in the armed forces expect to continue their education after the war, according to replies to a survey sent to them by Dr. Judson R. Butler, Boston University's Alumni Secretary, the University announced recently.

These were part of the 1,162 alumni who sent in answers to the questionnaires. Eight per sent were undecided as to what they would do in civil life. Twelve per cent did not feel that they would be interested in their former jobs.

Analysis of the educational aims showed 30 interested in the study of government, 18 who wanted languages, international relations attracted 17, 29 chose economics and sociological studies were the peace aim of 48.

Decorations Made

Decorations and commendations have been given seven New Englanders, First Naval District announced today. They are:

Capt. W. O. Bailey, U. S. N., Lynn, Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit.

Seaman First Class Leo C. La Chambre, U. S. N. R., Spencer, Silver Star.

Boatswain's Mate Second Class Leo Ladefian, U. S. N. R., Providence, R. I., Bronze Star Medal.

Aviation Machinist's Mate Second Class Harold Ralph Dudley, Manchester, N. H., Air Medal (posthumously).

Ensign Elmer S. Johnson, supply corps, U. S. N. R., Belmont, Commendation.

Boatswain's Mate Second Class Walter Antonivich, Springfield, Vt., Commendation.

Aviation Radioman Second Class Thomas J. Murley, U. S. N., Gill, Mass., Commendation.

N. E. Restaurants Successfully Meet Food War Stress

New England's restaurants have successfully met the challenge of 1944, according to John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

"Never has the nation been more food conscious," he said. "There have never been more food problems met and solved—in food production, food purveying and food serving—problems arising from constantly changing rules and regulations, food rationing, truck strikes, manpower shortages, and many other things. As the hectic year 1944 draws to a close, I bespeak a word of appreciation and encouragement from the public for the restaurant people of New England.

"Although more and more people have turned to the restaurants, placing an unprecedented tax on their facilities, not only have they maintained 'business as usual, cooperating 100 per cent with Government regulations and requirements, and continuing to safeguard the public's health, but have made many improvements in management and added new and better equipment."

In addition to his regular activities, Mr. Stokes is a member of the Governor's Food Committee, the State Committee on Public Safety, and many civic organizations.

R. I. Pay Rolls Increase

Due to continued expansion of the shipyard at Providence, employment and pay rolls on construction jobs in Rhode Island increased last month.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Bob Hanna, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk.	Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies Vocal Trio"	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky; Songs	Jewish Philanthropies	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Background for News"	News service
4:15 "Life to the Front"	Lullabies; Air Express	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Al Donahue's Orch.
4:30 "Follies" — Evelyn	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:45 Howe, m. c.: News	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murrar, piano
5:00 "Evelyn Winters"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy": sketch	'Portia Faces Life'	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:30 'Inside MGM': int.	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One": news	Waltz Time: music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 E. C. Hill, news	News; "Whose War?"	The King's Men	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band: "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky": sketch	"Serenader": songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Spar Choral Group	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Mills Brothers, songs
7:15 Popular music	WAVE Parade; W. Lang	News of the World	Dance orchestra	News service
7:30 American Melody	Musical program	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Something for the Girls
7:45 Hour: soloists	Musical program	Boys"; D. Haymes, mc	Ray Herbeck's Orch.	Tax program
8:00 'Big Town': drama	Ted Malone, comment	Ginny Simms; Edgar	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town': drama	'Lum & Abner': sketch	'Cookie' Fairchild's Or.	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30 "The Messiah": dr.	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	"The Roy Rogers Show"	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 chorus; or.; News	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	Western musical series	The Music Hour
9:00 George Burns and	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15 Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Real Stories Dramas"	The Music Hour
9:30 "The Secret Life of	Frankie Master's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"1944 in Review";	The Music Hour
9:45 Walter Mitty": dr.	Dance orch.: Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	Drama; Excerpts from	The Music Hour
10:00 "Service to the	Raymond Gram Swing	"The Bob Hope Show";	memorable speeches;	News service
10:15 Front": drama	Andy Russell Show	guest, Bing Crosby	Dave Driscoll, nar.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
10:30 Congress Speaks	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde; Oscar Le-	Musical Roundup	Art Jarrett's Orch.
10:45 "Behind Scenes"	ton Berle, mc.; guests	vant; Shirley Boothe	Music; weather	Shep Field's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bumo Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album
11:30 "Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's Time	Music You Want	Freddie Slack's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 tographer": drama	Dance orchestra; News	Music You Want	Louis Armstrong's Or	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Dress Parade"	Musical program	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Air Express Music	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	News commentators	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Homemaker Pgm; News	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 'School of the Air':	The Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz show: Fred Lang	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marion
11:00 "Amanda": sketch	"Breakfast at Sardi's";	"Road of Life": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15 "Second Husband"	Music, interviews	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse": sk.	"What's Your Idea?"	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny": sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: duet	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	News & Gabriel Heatter	Dude Ranch
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News Service	Dude Ranch: News
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	"Harmony Haven"	"The Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	News service
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Harmony Haven"	Luncheon With Salvy	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Religious program
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Women's Jury	Religious pgm.; News
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Words and Music
2:15 'Two on a Clue': sk	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
2:30 Serial drama	Musicale; orchestra	"Woman in White": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Freddie Martin's Orch.
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk	Musicale; orchestra	Hymn recital	Detective Mysteries: dr.	Kick Conga
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Bob Hanna, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk	Recorded music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45 Dr.; Help Wanted	"Beautiful Music"	Right to Happiness: sk.	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Backstage Wife; sketch,	Walter Compton, news,	News service
4:15 "Life Beautiful"	Lullaby: Air Express	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Red Nichols' Orch.
4:30 Treasury Parade	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:45 "Follies"— Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan": sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Howe, m. c.: News	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 Evelyn Winters: sk	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:30 Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45 'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Recorded music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	News; "Whose War?"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band: "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; dr.	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Kate Smith, songs
7:15 Popular music	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	News of the World	Dance orchestra	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces': sketch	'The Lone Ranger': dr.	Dick Preston, songs	Ray Dorey's Newcomers;	Irish - American ama-
7:45 'Easy Aces': sketch	'The Lone Ranger': dr.	John Barry, comments	N. E. musical talent	teur hour; songs
8:00 Jack Carson Show	Ted Malone, comment	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Jack Carson Show	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Sunny Skylar Serenade	"Concert Melodies"
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls": drama	Carol Bruce; E Howard;	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt: News	"My Best Girls": drama	Henny Youngman, mc	'Human Adventure': dr.	"Hasten the Day": dr.
9:00 Inner Sanctum: dr	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 Inner Sanctum: dr	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show	"Real Stories": drama	Classical Album
9:30 'Which Is Which':	Emil Vandas' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album
9:45 Quiz; guests	Dance orchestra; dr.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album; News
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Sumner Welles, com'nt	Local sports
10:15 Victor Herbert	Dance orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30 "The Busybodies"	The Symphonette, with	Kay Kyser's College of	Musical Roundup	Local sports
10:45 "The Busybod

Four New Plays Brought to the Stage in Boston by a Holiday Week End

New Kummer Comedy Seen At Plymouth

By L. A. Sloper

Clare Kummer, author of many successful plays, is back with a new comedy, "Many Happy Returns," which opened at the Plymouth Theater Christmas Night. Mary Astor and Neil Hamilton have come from Hollywood to play the leading roles.

Miss Kummer had a good, though by no means an original, idea for "Many Happy Returns." She has composed a polite comedy around a youthful grandfather who, when he finds that his son, lately become a father, is becoming infatuated with another woman, undertakes to rescue him.

This sort of light entertainment requires a deft touch, neat characterization, clever dialogue. "Many Happy Returns" has a few, but not enough, witty lines. Its situations are the conventional ones, with people walking in at inopportune moments for no good reason except the playwright's convenience. The principal characters are not clearly defined and their behavior is not plausible.

* * *

The father, Henry Burton, first tries to make a match between the troublesome lady, Cynthia Laceby, and his partner, Charles Barrows. Then he tries to buy her off. Finally, learning that she has always had an inclination toward himself, he tries to revive that ancient spark.

The lady says no; but she agrees not to see the son again, and she even helps to save the son's marriage from its grandfather-in-law trouble by persuading the old gentleman to give the young people a house of their own.

Now it is conceivable that a man of the world might seek to prevent the breaking up of his son's home by trying to marry off the other woman to his partner. It is conceivable that he might try to buy off a demirep who was trying to steal his son's affections. It is not conceivable that he would contemptuously offer $10,000 to a woman of his own class, whom he had known, even slightly, all his life, nor that he would then suddenly make love to her himself, like a schoolboy, on discovering that she had harbored sentimental feelings toward him.

* * *

Nor is it likely that the lady herself would accept his conduct as merely amusing, or would enter so enthusiastically into his plans to reunite the son with his wife. Nor is it probable that she and the young wife would so readily join forces—at least such an alliance needs more explanation than Miss Kummer has provided.

Moreover, it is not credible that Cynthia could have so easily persuaded the crotchety grandfather, over the telephone, to disarrange his own life in order to fall in with her plans, nor that he would have instantly proposed marriage to her after capitulating.

There is another unlikelihood in the scene in which Henry, having been discovered by Eddie embracing Cynthia, attempts to explain the situation to him. Their conversation has scarcely begun when it is interrupted, and no explanation has been offered, yet Eddie seems perfectly satisfied, and prepared for reconciliation with his wife.

* * *

The company evidently suffered from some of these handicaps set them by the author. Mr. Hamilton (who had only recently taken over the leading role from Henry Hull) was restless and apparently bewildered by what he was called upon to do and say. Miss Astor, more at ease, was her usual attractive self. Yet she has not quite the light comedy touch necessary to carry off such a scene as that in which she explains to Henry that she was cured of her sentimental regard for him when she noticed that his hands were not quite so elegant as they had seemed 20 years before.

Rex O'Malley gave a masterly characterization of Barrows—quiet, unobtrusive, subtle, and completely revealing. Nan Butler and Michael Dreyfuss were a pair of delightful adolescents, a refreshing relief from the brattish types that have infested the stage in recent years.

Jayne Cotter made a charming appearance in the indeterminate role of Eddie's wife. Nell O'Day's Mrs. Burton was rather colorless, and Don Gibson did what he could with the unsatisfactory part of Eddie. The director, Peter Berneis, apparently had been unable to overcome all the difficulties of the script. Stewart Chaney's two settings were agreeable to the eye.

'Dark of Moon' Jan. 22

"Dark of the Moon," described as a legend with music, by Howard Richardson and William Berney, will be presented by the Messrs. Shubert at the Wilbur on Jan. 22. The setting is in The Great Smokey Mountains of North Carolina. The plot is a dramatization of a folk song, "Barbara Allen."

Robert E. Perry will direct and John Huntington supervise the production. Carole Stone and Richard Hart have the principal roles. Walter Hendl is composing incidental music. Settings are by George Jenkins, choregraphy by Esther Junger, and costumes by Ernest Schrapps.

Mitropoulos With Chopin Arrangement

By Winthrop P. Tryon

An occasion for hearing the men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra play, in distinction from perform, was the second concert of the Sunday afternoon series, given in Symphony Hall on Dec. 24, Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting. A piece perfectly designed for the enjoyment of their playing was not, it should be observed a symphonic work of the regular sort, but an arrangement, or transcription, of three types of piano music by Chopin. These were Étude, Nocturne, and Polonaise; and they could have been anything Chopin wrote under these designations. Some listeners familiar with Chopin might have been uncertain for a moment regarding the first of the three just which of all the composer's Études was chosen by the adapter, Dmitri Rogal-Levitzky, for the exercise of his talent at orchestration.

A good rule in regard to listening generally is that we take a hospitable attitude toward arrangements, provided they keep within bounds of taste. They are intended to no dishonor of the original, and in some cases they give the original a currency that it has not been able to win by itself. So while the Chopin which Mr. Mitropoulos submitted to the last audience of his Boston visit was perhaps not Chopin at all, the orchestral version just the same called forth the playing qualities of the Boston Symphony strings, woodwinds, and brasses in an extraordinary way. The violins particularly sang out with a brilliance of tone and an exactitude of phrasing that put their ordinary practice to shame. Flutes and reeds were exultant voices; horns and trombones were ecstatic cries.

In calm view, Mr. Mitropoulos has possibly had a tendency to provincialize the Boston Symphony in his fortnight of handling affairs. He may have resurrected a dead past rather than predicted a vivid future. For the orchestra, seasons now long gone, possessed a certain showy distinction of the very sort exhibited on Sunday. The first violins had a "lift." The solo oboe was famous for "attack." Much of that sort of excellence has been allowed to lapse, as ideas of interpretation have changed. That it is merely held in abeyance, however, becomes evident when something like the Étude, Nocturne, and Polonaise get on a program, and when a conductor of old-school habituations stands in charge.

Repeated at the matinee from the concerts of the week before was the Mozart Overture to "The Magic Flute"; also the Vaughan Williams "A London Symphony." Mr. Mitropoulos closed his engagement with a set of Falla Dances from "The Three-cornered Hat." Many returns to the platform at the end of the day, audience and orchestra, too, applauding.

'Many Happy Returns'

A new comedy by Clare Kummer, staged by Peter Berneis, settings by Stewart Chaney, presented by Harry Bloomfield at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, Dec. 25, 1944. The cast:

Albert	Ivan Simpson
Eddie	Don Gibson
Fay	Nell O'Day
Henry Burton	Neil Hamilton
Jane	Jayne Cotter
Charles Barrows	Rex O'Malley
Ethel	Nan Butler
Joe Barnett	Michael Dreyfuss
Cynthia Laceby	Mary Astor
Tom Carruthers	Vincent Gardner

'The Young Know Best' At Copley

Arndt Giusti's new play, "The Young Know Best," which had its premiere Saturday night at the Copley, is built on the pattern of the smart romantic comedy. Following a current trend in that type of drama the cast contains only four people. The two ladies of the company—Barbara Robbins and Lynne Carter—have been handsomely costumed. Not so much can be done for the two men—Ralph Forbes and Donald Murphy—but they are neatly attired in a manner to indicate the standing of the two characters in the community, the former as a prosperous Hollywood writer and the latter as an Army pilot. An attractive setting has been designed by Harry Gordon Bennett in the San Francisco apartment where all of the action takes place. Unfortunately, what is missing is the sparkling dialogue essential to make that sort of play go.

Mr. Giusti seems to have made the lack more conspicuous by the line of development which he has chosen for his plot. The cornerstone of his story is the Hollywood writer, played by Mr. Forbes. He is a middle-aged fellow, variously described by the other characters as a man of great charm, widely traveled, and irresistible to the ladies.

He has been divorced for a year from his wife, Maxine, and when the play begins he has come to the apartment, which Maxine shares with Roberta Ford, in an effort to win her back. Roberta, a much younger girl, is betrothed to a flier, somewhere in the Pacific. The soldier, of course, comes in before the play has advanced very far, but by that time the girl thinks she is in love with the older man.

That sort of tangle might serve very well for the purposes of romantic comedy. The difficulty in this case seems to be that there is little in the dialogue to substantiate the descriptions of the middle-aged charmer and thus make the situation plausible. Though Mr. Forbes plays the character for all it is worth, the man, to judge from his conversation, is a rather prosaic fellow. He does know how to cook prawns but that is hardly enough to bear out all that has been said about him.

The manner in which the two young people are reconciled and the older couple compose their differences is more believable, but a good deal of talk is used to reach the solution of what seems to be largely an artificial complication.

Clarence Derwent, who directed, has sought to conceal gaps in the plot and dialogue by the briskness of the acting. Miss Robbins is attractive as the divorced wife. Miss Carter makes a pretty child of the younger girl. Donald Murphy plays the role of the returning soldier with the mixture of ardor and belligerence which might be expected of a young man confronted by such a situation.

The play is presented by Roy J. Steckler, making his debut as a producer at 18. E. F. M.

'The Young Know Best'

At the Copley—New comedy by Arndt Giusti, presented by Roy P. Steckler, staged by Clarence Derwent, setting by Harry Gordon Bennett. The cast:

Roberta Ford (Bobbie)	Lynne Carter
Maxine Allen	Barbara Robbins
David Allen	Ralph Forbes
Johnny Kirk	Donald Murphy

Litwin at Library

Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock. The program:

Sonata in E minor, Op. 90	Beethoven
Sonata No. 3 in F minor	Brahms
Impromptu in A flat major	Chopin
Prelude in D flat major	Chopin
Barcarolle No. 4, Op. 44	Fauré
Impromptu	Prokofieff
Prelude	Rachmaninoff
Leyenda (Barcarolla)	Albeniz
Fantasy on theme from "Fledermaus"	Strauss-Gruenfeld

Borovsky Returning

Alexander Borovsky, pianist, who is returning to Jordan Hall for a recital on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, announces the following program:

Toccata in D minor	Bach
Four preludes and fugues	Bach
Appassionata Sonata	Beethoven
Ninth Sonata	Scriabine
Piano in the Nursery	Lourie
Carnival Scene from "Petrouchka"	Stravinsky

Madge Kennedy
In "Brief Holiday," arriving at the Wilbur tonight.

'Thunder Rock' At The Strand

"Thunder Rock," a British film version of the stage fantasy by Robert Ardrey, directed by Roy Boulting for Charter Films, Ltd., is making its first New England appearance at the Strand.

This is a heartening argument, offering an answer to defeatists who see no escape from a succession of wars. This argument is worked out in the thoughts of a lighthouse keeper in Lake Erie, David Charleston, a former British journalist. He had taken the American job in despair after his warnings in the early 30's against the rise of fascism in Europe were disregarded.

But he learns that he cannot escape from his thoughts in his isolation. Finding the log book of a ship which sank near the lighthouse in 1849, he broods over the names of the passengers until they come to life in his imagination.

The story shifts then to fantasy. The captain of the ship tells the story of the passengers. This story is acted out, by the persons involved, in a group of sketches which show that each of them had left intolerance in some form behind when he or she sailed for the new world. He realizes that the wrongs which they suffered have been ameliorated in the years—civilization progressing—that have gone by since their passing. The picture ends with his decision that he must take up with people all over the world the responsibility of achieving peace.

Michael Redgrave and Barbara Mullen, who played the leads in "Jeannie," are featured. He is the lighthouse keeper who puts aside in 1939 his arrogant rejection of mankind. She is an advocate for humane working conditions for women in England nearly a century ago. Mr. Redgrave acts with force and intensity the man's discovery of his own deeper understanding, and Miss Mullen disdains surface feminine softness to achieve a strong effect.

The whole cast assists in the powerful conclusion, with Finlay Currie as the wise and stern captain. Other capable players include James Mason, Sybilla Binder, Frederick Cooper, Jean Shepeard, Barry Morse, George Carney, Frederick Valk, Lili Palmer, and A. E. Matthews. In its indication of the thoughts of a group of people a century ago, the picture often attains graphic dramatic and pictorial effects.

The other feature on the program is a revival of "To the Victor," with Will Fyffe.

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Brief Holiday," new comedy by Gretchen Finletter about an American family which opens its doors to a refugee professor and finds some unexpected consequences. Madge Kennedy returning to the stage after 10 years heads a cast which includes Harry Bannister, Boris Marshilov, and Gwen Anderson.

'Star Time' For Variety At Shubert

In "Star Time," which opened at the Shubert last night, Lou Holtz, passing back and forth across the footlights, gave a large, enthusiastic and slightly nostalgic audience a personally conducted tour through a typical vaudeville program of the "two-a-day" era.

Each of the acts was excellent in its particular line, the cement of Mr. Holtz's familiar comedy held them together well, and the orchestra was more than ably directed by Waldemar Guiterson. But to 1944 theatergoers, accustomed to the elaborate details of recent revues and musical comedies, and to vaudeville acts welded into such form as recently were presented again by the Messrs. Olsen and Johnson, the effect was undeniably a little thin.

Tony and Sally DeMarco, of course, are a delight to watch. A pianist, Dorothy Donegan, could hardly be surpassed as an exponent of the more strenuous and spectacular manner of swinging classics—and anything else that happened to find its way to her acrobatic fingers. She also proved for a few brief moments that she could do justice to "straight" Chopin, too.

Connie Russell and the old favorite Benny Fields won plentiful applause with their assortments of popular songs, ancient and modern. The Whitson Brothers have seldom been outdone at their particular brand of acrobatics. And there were other acts, all well done. D. M.

'Star Time'

A vaudeville revue presented by Paul Small at the Shubert Theater, Boston, Dec. 25, 1944, orchestra under the direction of Waldemar Guiterson. The principals:

Lou Holtz, Benny Fields, Tony and Sally DeMarco, Connie Russell, Jimmy and Mildred Mulcahy, the Whitson Brothers, Armand Cortez, Linda Brent, George Prospery, and Dorothy Donegan.

Martha Graham Dancers

Martha Graham and her dance group, appearing in Jordan Hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Jan. 26 and 27, will present "Deaths and Entrances" and "Appalachian Spring."

Maurice Seymour
Lou Holtz
In "Star Time" at the Shubert

Boston Art Club

The fall exhibition of pictures by members of the Boston Art Club is now on exhibition. With renovations of the new tenant, the Copley Society, the exhibiting space is greatly diminished. The display is consequently smaller than usual, totaling three dozen exhibits.

There is the customary assortment, including portraits, decorative arrangements, views of the outdoors. Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's contribution of portraits shows a marked tendency toward genre treatment in contrast with the conventional presentation of Mary Evangeline Walker. There is a straightforward self-portrait by Waldo Murray, and there are some portrait sketches by Eleanor S. Rossner. Other exhibitors are Theresa Robbins who shows a still-life of "Chrysanthemums," Lilia Tuckerman, Ivar Matheson, Dorothea Bassett, Anna Nason, Grace Hackett, Mary Hooper, Samuel Frazer, Rosamund Coolidge, Glenn Tilley Morse, and Robert S. Woodward. D. A.

Leon Ames will have an important part in the M-G-M Technicolor fantasy starring Fred Astaire, "Yolanda and the Thief."

'Lady of ?' Arrives At The Colonial

By Edwin F. Melvin

"A Lady of ?", which came to the Colonial last evening on its way to New York, is a large-scale musical of more or less conventional pattern, with Carole Landis of the movies to head the cast; a considerable amount of low comedy, which falls to the share of Sue Ryan and Bobby Morris; a large measure of innuendo and double entendre in the plot, the comedy, and the songs; expensive looking costumes; and settings which run all the way from the waiting room of a present-day hospital to a street and boudoir in Venice as they might have been four centuries ago, the garden of an Emperor of China at an indeterminate period, and contemporary Washington.

The varied nature of the backgrounds is explained in part by the plot, which begins with the arrival of a naval officer at the hospital for plastic surgery, introduces him to a receptionist played by Miss Landis, and then carries him and the other entertainers back in a dream to ancient Venice where he becomes a young nobleman and the lady is transformed into a courtesan. But as is often the case with musicals, the plot is given less consideration in the second act than in the first, and production numbers are introduced with little effort at explanation.

Miss Landis makes her main contribution to the entertainment in the form of song. She is attractive in appearance and has a way of her own in putting across a melody. Not the least of her accomplishments is the ability to make every word understandable.

The show also leans heavily on Mr. Morris and Miss Ryan. The former is a low comedian with the assurance that comes from long stage experience. One of the best of his efforts, which the audience found uproarious, is a boxing bout done in burlesqued style, in which he is matched against an opponent at least twice his size. Miss Ryan divides her energies between comic capers and songs in similar vein. One of her ditties, "Brooklyn, U. S. A."—a place, which incidentally seems to be a popular topic for melody writers at present—she does in a manner which stops the show, while she returns for repeated applause.

The music, credited to Fred Spielman and Arthur Gershwin, a younger brother of George Gershwin, is hardly of the quality which is associated with the name of the elder Gershwin. It runs more to the brasses in the orchestrations and is of a more conventional pattern in the melodies. But it seems serviceable for this type of entertainment.

The dances, arranged in the ensembles and general numbers by Boots McKenna and the ballets by Natalie Kamarova are numerous and keep the show in balance, but they are not of outstanding nature. Ronnie Cunningham contributes a specialty. There is an Ethiopian dance by Christine Ayres and Lucas Aco. Pittman Corry and Tatiana Grantzeva are prominent in other dance numbers.

Martha King has a conspicuous share in the songs, and Arthur Maxwell plays the role of the romantic hero as the young naval officer. Settings are by Watson Barratt, the book by Clayton Ashley, and the lyrics by Stanley Adams. The show is presented by J. J. Shubert in association with Mr. Ashley.

'A Lady of ?'

A new musical presented by J. J. Shubert at the Colonial in association with Clayton Ashley, book by Mr. Ashley, lyrics by Stanley Adams, music by Fred Spielman and Arthur Gershwin, scenery by Watson Barratt, costumes by Lou Eisele, musical ensembles and dances by Boots McKenna, ballets by Natalie Kamarova. The cast includes Carole Landis, Sue Ryan, Christine Ayres, Bobby Morris, Arthur Maxwell, Jacqueline Susann, Martha King, Pittman Corry, Tatiana Grantzeva, Steve Mills, Earl McDonald, Al Klein, Jack Albertson, and Ronnie Cunningham.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Young Know Best," new comedy by Arndt Giusti. Featuring Ralph Forbes, Barbara Robbins, Dean Murphy and Donald Murphy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Boston Opera House—"Glad to See You," by David Wolper. Starring Jane Withers, Eddie Foye, Jr., and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.
Colonial—"A Lady of ?—" new musical comedy. Featuring Carole Landis, Sue Ryan and Christine Ayres. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Many Happy Returns," new comedy by Clare Kummer. Featuring Mary Astor, Neil Hamilton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Star Time," vaudeville revue. Starring Lou Holtz, Benny Fields, Tony and Sally De Marco. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Brief Holiday," new comedy by Gretchen Finletter. Starring Madge Kennedy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Together Again." Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 2, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Abroad with Two Yanks," William Bendix, Helen Walker, Dennis O'Keefe. 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Faces in the Fog," Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"The Princess and the Pirate," Bob Hope, Virginia Mayo. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 7, 9:50. "My Pal Wolf," Jill Esmond, Sharyn Moffett. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.
Kenmore—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:04, 6:24, 9:44. "The Scarlet Pimpernel," Merle Oberon, Leslie Howard. 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.
Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.
Metropolitan—"The Doughgirls," Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "She's a Sweetheart," Jane Frazee, Larry Parks, Jane Darwell. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.
Modern—"Tall in the Saddle," John Wayne. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40.
Orpheum—"Kismet," Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Missing Juror," Jim Bannon, Janis Carter. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.
Paramount—"Abroad with Two Yanks," William Bendix, Helen Walker, Dennis O'Keefe. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40. "Faces in the Fog," Jane Withers. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Sweet and Lowdown," Benny Goodman, Linda Darnell, Lynn Bari, Jack Oakie 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 7:50, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 915.
Scollay—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Faye Emerson. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Brazil," Virginia Bruce. 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.
State—"Kismet," Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich. 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Missing Juror," Jim Bannon, Janis Carter. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.
Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Thunder Rock," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30.
South Station Theater—"West Point," "This is America," "Bob Chester," "Screen Snaps," Cartoons, National and War News. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.
Telepix—"57,000 Nazis in Moscow," "Rare Birds," "Leon Errol," "Christmas in Sweden," "Dogs at War," "Montana," "Buffalo" World News, color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Diana Lynn, Gail Russell. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Eleanor Parker, Faye Emerson. 10:55 a. m., 2:25 5:55, 9:30. "Brazil," Tito Guizar, Virginia Bruce. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," "National Barn Dance." 1:45, 7:45.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Conspirators." "Singing Sheriff."
Regent: "Man from Frisco." "Gambler's Choice."
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The Master Race." "Take It or Leave It." 1:50, 7:50.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Wing and a Prayer." "Girl in the Case." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Marriage is a Private Affair." "Sergeant Mike."
Coolidge Corner: "Together Again." "Strange Affair."
Cleveland Circle: "Tall in the Saddle." "The Merry Monahans." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Laura." "Tall in the Saddle." 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Since You Went Away." 2, 8.
University: "Together Again." 3, 6:10, 9:25. "National Barn Dance." 1:35, 4:45, 8.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Wing and a Prayer." "Singing Sheriff."
Park: "Take It or Leave It." "The Big Noise."
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Merry Monahans." "Conspirators." 1:30, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Girl in the Case."
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Laura." "That's My Baby."
MALDEN—Granada: "Laura." "Maisie Goes to Reno."
Mystic: "Elephant Boy." 1:52, 7:30. "Four Feathers." 3:19, 9:04.
Maplewood: "Seventh Cross." 2:57, 8:57. "Old Barn Dance." 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "Strange Affair." 1:55, 7, 10. "Barbary Coast Gent." 3:17, 8:20.
Orpheum: "I Love a Soldier." 3:15, 9. "California Joe." 2:15, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Till We Meet Again." "One Mysterious Night."
Fellsway: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Girl in the Case."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise."
NATICK—Colonial: "Irish Eyes are Smiling." "In the Meantime, Darling." 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Mark of the Whistler."
NEWTON—Paramount: "Since You Went Away." 2, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Together Again." "Sergeant Mike."
Alhambra: "Tall in the Saddle." "They Live in Fear."
Strand: "Irish Eyes are Smiling." "In the Meantime, Darling."
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Rainbow Island." "Step Lively."
Strand: "Casanova Brown." "The Seventh Cross."
Capitol and Ball Square: "The Conspirators." "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret." 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "In Society." "Jungle Woman."
Coolidge: "Music in Manhattan." "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret."
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Together Again." "The Strange Affair."
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "An American Romance." "Night Before Christmas."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Marriage is a Private Affair." "Mark of the Whistler."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Medici prints of old master paintings illustrating the Christmas story.
Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Works of Charles H. Woodbury. Through December.
Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street—Exhibition of paintings by Burliuk. Dec. 17-Jan. 20.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through December.
Holman's Print Shop, 52 Park Street—Engravings etchings, and old maps.
Houghton Library, Cambridge—Exhibition of a medieval legal illuminated manuscript.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition of photographs, plans and models from the collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York of American architects' work for the past 12 years. Through Jan. 16.
Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.
Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of little pictures by contemporary New Englanders. Through December.
Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street—Pictures by Nathaniel Jacobson.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Frank C. Kirk, A. N. A. Through Dec. 30.
Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop bequest.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exchange exhibition of water colors by Edinburgh School Children. Through Jan. 21. Springfield Museum of Fine Arts Mural competition exhibition. Museum School Galleries. Through December. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Attleboro: Attleboro Museum of Art and History—Autumn exhibition of prints and water colors.
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of pictures by Artists of New York. Through January.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Fourth Berkshire International Photographic exhibition. Through December.
Winchester: Winchester Art Asssociation—Oil paintings by Frederick J. Mulhaupt. Through December.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A heartening play" E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
A FREDRIC MARCH in BELL FOR ADANO with MARGO
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046 Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40.
"BRIGHT NEW MUSICAL HIT."—Life
BLOOMER GIRL —HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG, Songs
CELESTE HOLM MARGARET DOUGLAS DAVID JOAN McCRACKEN BROOKS
DOOLEY WILSON—MABEL TALIAFERRO—MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. Cl. 6-5990 Eves. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6, Tax Incl. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents ETHEL BARRYMORE in EMBEZZLED HEAVEN
A New Play by L. Bush-Fekete & Mary Helen Fay. Based on a novel by Franz Werfel with ALBERT BASSERMAN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st West of Broadway Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.
BROCK PEMBERTON presents FRANK FAY in HARVEY
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48TH ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. BR. 9-4566 Ev. 8:40. $1.20-4.20 tax inc. Daily Mats. Christmas Wk.
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 PLUS TAX
Saturday Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40. Plus Tax
Mats. 2:40. Eves. 8:40. Sunday 2 and 8:15
TWO HOLIDAY PERF. DAILY THRU JAN. 1
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO 5-5474 Mail Orders Filled.
RODGERS and HAMMERSTEIN present Mady CHRISTIANS Oscar HOMOLKA in JOHN van DRUTEN'S I REMEMBER MAMA
from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account" with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636 Eves. 8:35 Sharp. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:35 Sharp
THE THEATRE GUILD presents (In association with Jack H. Skirball) JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN—OSCAR KARLWEIS MARIANNE STEWART-HAROLD VERMILYEA
MARTIN BECK, W. 45th. Extra Perf. New Year's Eve Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & New Year's.
6th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON & NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9510 Eves. 8:40. Matinees, WED. and SAT., 2:40.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by REUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN RUTH STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF WESTON
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & New Year's.
"A NEW HIT . . chock full of honesty and laughter."—Barnes, H. Trib. GEORGE ABBOTT presents "SNAFU"
By LOUIS SOLOMON & HAROLD BUCHMAN
HUDSON Thea., 44 St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:40 Good Balcony Seats $1.20, $1.80 and $2.40
"A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
ROSE FRANKEN'S Comedy Hit SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. Cl. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled Eves. 8:40, $1.20-3.00, tax Inc. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40
(New Year's Eve. Perf., Sunday, Dec. 31)
CURTAIN AT 8:30, PLEASE
NO ONE SEATED DURING PROLOGUE
"As beautifully produced a musical play as you can hope to see."—Chapman, News
Edwin Lester presents The New Operetta Triumph SONG OF NORWAY
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45th West of Broadway
Evenings at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Evgs. $6-1.20. Mats. $3.60-1.20. All Including Tax
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents MIRIAM HOPKINS VICTOR JORY
A new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
Barrymore Thea., 47th W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. Extra Perf. New Year's Eve
LAST 4 WEEKS!
"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46, Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

MOSS HART'S WINGED VICTORY
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK Directed by GEORGE CUKOR A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
In Person NICHOLAS BROTHERS Extra JACK DURANT
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave.
M-G-M'S "NATIONAL VELVET"
MICKEY ROONEY
Donald Crisp • Elizabeth Taylor
Jackie Jenkins • Reginald Owen
Spectacular Stage Presentation

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
Unanimous.... IN THEIR PRAISE!
"HOPE FILM RINGS BELL" Mary Sullivan Record
"JUST WHAT YOU WANTED FOR A CHRISTMAS CHEER" Marjory Adams Globe
BOB HOPE In Samuel Goldwyn's The Princess and the Pirate IN TECHNICOLOR with VIRGINIA MAYO and WALTER SLEZAK
Co-Hit "My PAL WOLF"
"THE GIRLS ARE LOVELY! THE JOKES ARE FUNNY!" Elinor Hughes Herald
"HE'S WONDERFUL!" Helen Eager Traveler
Released by RKO RADIO PICTURES

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
Doors Open Orpheum 9:15 A. M. State 11:15 A. M.
Ronald COLMAN IN M-G-M's TECHNICOLOR HIT 'KISMET!' with MARLENE DIETRICH
JAMES CRAIG • EDWARD ARNOLD
plus
Something New in Mysteries! "The MISSING JUROR" Janis CARTER • Jim BANNON

EXETER KEN 7067
Irene DUNNE • Charles BOYER
TOGETHER AGAIN
Gail RUSSELL • Diana LYNN
OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY

NOW METROPOLITAN
Ann SHERIDAN • Alexis SMITH
"THE DOUGHGIRLS"
plus: "SHE'S A SWEETHEART"
PARAMOUNT FENWAY
William BENDIX • Helen WALKER • Dennis O'KEEFE
"ABROAD WITH 2 YANKS"
plus: "FACES IN THE FOG"

STRAND HUNTINGTON AVE. NOW ALL WEEK
THUNDER ROCK
A CINEMA ART PRESENTATION with MICHAEL REDGRAVE BARBARA MULLEN STARS OF "JEANNIE"
Also: TO THE VICTOR, Will Fyffe

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JACK BENNY — ANN SHERIDAN
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MERLE OBERON • • • • LESLIE HOWARD
THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR • Opens Tonight, 8:30
3 MATS. THIS WEEK TOM'W, THURS., & SAT.
MADGE KENNEDY America's Beloved Comedienne
Brief Holiday
A New Comedy by GRETC

Nazis Merge Twin Drives on Western Front

Continued from Page 1

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's counterassault had beaten back up the Arlon road within five miles of Bastogne—and still was gaining ground.

The American wedge west of St. Vith had kept Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's drives split.

German stabs had veered north of Laroche through to Grandmenil and Lierneux, threatening to cut off Americans dug in on ridges west of St. Vith and keeping Marshal von Rundstedt's assault prongs from merging.

These forces had to be pulled out in rear-guard fighting the past two or three days, Supreme Headquarters said, and the German junction had been formed by Christmas morning.

There were no reports whether this withdrawal was completely successful or if some armor and infantry that had held the pocket for almost a week had been left behind.

The northern line of the German bulge runs now from north of Rochefort, 15 miles from the Meuse, northeast through Marche, Hotton and Grandmenil, then northwest of Lierneux to near Stavelot, then 14 miles east to Bullingen and on to Monschau in Germany.

A field dispatch declared Marshal von Rundstedt apparently now was seeking a break-through toward Namur rather than Liége, 34 miles northeast of Namur. The Germans were more than 30 miles from Namur by Dec. 24.

Nazi Timetable: Paris by Jan. 17

Besides pounding into Rochefort 15 miles from the Meuse, German armor and infantry farther southeast also had taken Libramont, only 23 miles from Sedan and 16 from the French border. Prisoners said the German timetable called for Paris by Jan. 17.

Even as the German offensive bit deeper into Belgium, Americans to the northeast at Düren, 20 miles from Cologne, had entered Windem, four miles below Düren, Dec. 24, and cleared Obernaubach a mile farther down.

While the huge ground battle in Belgium, costly to both sides, raged on, the 8th Air Force got in its fourth straight day of attacks. Thousands of German vehicles and 500 enemy planes have been knocked out by Allied fliers since the start of the counteroffensive.

For the first time, the main German pressure in Belgium appeared to be turning from the west, where there still were slight gains, to the northwest or north.

General Eisenhower's counterassault along the 25-mile southern flank was striking heavily toward Bastogne and against the Echternach shoulder of the Nazi bulge. Gains of one to three miles were reported in 24 hours up to Dec. 25.

Elsewhere on the Western Front, German patrols were active along the Maas (Meuse) River in Holland. Patrols were active on the United States Seventh Army front near Wissembourg and along the Rhine, and north of Colmar the Allies entered Bennwier.

In strong support of American troops battling the German offensive, United States bombers and fighters for the fourth day attacked enemy communication and supply lines.

Headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Force announced that the targets included two railroad yards in the Coblenz area and bridges and rail lines between Coblenz and Bonn.

The communiqué said 150 Liberators and Flying Fortresses accompanied by more than 300 Mustangs and Thunderbolts participated in the rail attacks. The targets, through which most of the traffic for the German western forces flow, were bombed visually.

The powerful four-day Allied aerial assault was designed not only to help the hard-pressed American forces but to knock the Luftwaffe out of the skies. Supreme Headquarters said that 78 enemy planes were destroyed Dec. 25. American losses were 13 heavy bombers, seven medium bombers, and 43 fighters.

Leyte:

New U. S. Landing Ends 67-Day Drive

A Christmas-morning surprise for Japan in the form of an amphibious invasion of Palompon Harbor brought the bitter 67-day Leyte-Samar campaign to an end except for mopping-up operations.

The United States 77th Division, moving up from Ormoc into Palompon, the enemy's last remaining port on Leyte, stormed ashore under covering fire from patrol-torpedo boats and artillery. The Japanese were caught between these troops and others moving overland and could offer only token resistance.

The magnitude of this first phase of the Philippines liberation was reflected in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's announcement that 112,728 Japanese had been killed and 493 captured on Leyte and near-by Samar Island, on which there was considerably less opposition.

The Americans lost 2,623 killed, 8,422 wounded, and 172 missing—a total of 11,217.

"The enemy's ground forces participating in the campaign have been practically annihilated," General MacArthur declared. Some of Nippon's best troops were committed to the defense of Leyte, which Tokyo considered "the decisive battle for our homeland."

Further, the communiqué said, 2,748 enemy planes were destroyed in the Philippines since the Leyte invasion Oct. 20, and a total of 27 warships and 41 transports sunk as 10 convoys seeking to reinforce the besieged Leyte garrison were smashed. The totals did not include enemy losses in the naval battle of Leyte Gulf Oct. 25.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Nippon's hero of the Singapore and Malaya campaigns, is Japanese commander of Nippon forces in the Philippines.

Iwo Jima:

U. S. Ships-Planes Batter Nippon Base

Iwo Jim, a Japanese base in the Volcano Islands 750 miles south of Tokyo, was shelled by United States warships and bombed by Superfortresses and Liberators Dec. 23 in the second co-ordinated sea-air assault of the war, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

The task-force warship bombarded coastal defenses of the lava-rock island and shore guns "offered some" return fire, Admiral Nimitz reported. None of the American ships was damaged, however.

A Japanese destroyer-escort vessel was caught in the raid and sunk by shellfire. A patrol craft and a medium-sized landing ship also were sunk by gunfire.

Eastern Front:

Eight Axis Divisions Trapped in Budapest

Eight to 10 divisions of Germans and Hungarians were reported trapped in Budapest—cut off from escape except by air or possibly one road usable only by night—as the Red Army drove to the western city limits in a 15-mile advance.

The encirclement of the Hungarian Capital was virtually completed and front dispatches said Soviet guns had begun a systematic shelling of two airports still held by the enemy, while Stormoviks and medium bombers flew incessant sorties over the Capital.

Russian units on Dec. 25 drove to the lofty hills of Budakesz, adjoining the city limits of Buda, western half of the Danube-straddling city.

The Germans were reported to have taken all available automobiles and busses and put them under strict military command, ordering the Hungarian drivers to stand by with blankets and all the warm clothing possible. This led to the speculation that large enemy units might try to make a break for it.

The last narrow escape corridor that appeared still open to them on the basis of front-line dispatches extended 19 miles northwest from the Capital to Esztergom, on the southern bank of the big Danube bend.

The ring around the Capital was completed in all other directions—at distances ranging from less than two miles on the west to about nine miles on the east.

The Dec. 26 communiqué also disclosed a continuing Red Army surge westward in southern Czechoslovakia along the Hron (Garam) River in the vicinity of Leva (Levice) in a drive along the routes to Vienna and Bratislava, now less than 98 miles and 65 miles distant, respectively.

But the war bulletin emphasized the squeeze on Budapest, declaring that in the past five days of fighting west and southwest of the Capital the Russians had slain 14,000 German and Hungarian soldiers, captured 5,468, and destroyed or seized vast quantities of war material, including 101 self-propelled guns on Dec. 25.

Despite the possibility of an attempted break out from Budapest, the impression in Moscow was that the Germans intend to make a stand and turn the city into a battlefield.

There were no indications that the Russians had yet commenced to shell anything but the airports and suburban escape routes to the northeast, but big Soviet guns were in position to open up devastating fire on the defenders inside the city if resistance keeps up much longer.

Philippines:

U. S. Naval Forces Suffer 'Some Damage'

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal said Japanese air attacks have failed to disrupt American plans for continued heavy offensives.

Acknowledging that naval forces in the Philippines area have suffered some damage, he said announcements are delayed because "we do not wish the Japanese to know what ships they have hit, nor to what extent vessels have been injured, nor how soon they may be back in action."

This "necessary silence," Mr. Forrestal continued in a statement, "has left the field clear for the Japanese to make fantastic claims, perhaps fishing for information.

"Perhaps the best way to assess the results of Japanese air attacks against our fleets since the second battle of the Philippines Sea is to ask whether those attacks have disrupted our plans for future action. They have not. The fall of Leyte and our landing on Mindoro are a concrete demonstration that they have not."

One Road Out Left to Axis

By a Staff Artist

Enemy in Budapest Appear Determined to Hold

Only one road out has been left for the German and Hungarian forces left in Budapest, and that can only be used by night. However, the Germans appear determined to hold out to the end. Farther north the Russians are pushing forward rapidly in southern Slovakia.

Leyte Victory Told In Important Dates

By the Associated Press

The following are leading dates in the Leyte campaign:

Oct. 20 — United States Sixth Army lands on east coast of Leyte.

Oct. 23—Establishment of temporary seat of Philippine Commonwealth Government at Tacloban.

Oct. 23-28—Second battle of the Philippine Sea.

Oct. 25—American forces enter Samar Island.

Nov. 3—Carigara, on Leyte's north coast, captured.

Nov. 6—Battle for Ormoc corridor of northwest Leyte starts.

Nov. 9—Series of typhoons hits Leyte, stalemating operations.

Nov. 12—First of 10 Japanese convoys destroyed by United States air power when they attempt to land reinforcements at Ormoc, western Leyte.

Dec. 8—United States 77th Infantry Division makes surprise landing just south of Ormoc against negligible resistance.

Dec. 11—Ormoc captured.

Dec. 20—77th Division captures Valencia, Japanese headquarters in Ormoc corridor.

Dec. 21—Destruction of Yamashita line completed; enemy broken into small units.

Dec. 22—United States 10th and 24th Corps pincers close on Ormoc corridor.

Dec. 26—Leyte campaign virtually closed.

Italy:

Rossetta Captured By Canadian Troops

Canadian troops, striking out from their bridgehead over the Canale Naviglio on the Adriatic flank of the Italian front, have captured Rossetta, 10 miles northwest of Allied-held Ravenna, Allied Headquarters announced.

The Canadians were reported to have pushed on a short distance beyond Rossetta to within two miles of Alfonsine on the Ravenna-Ferrara highway.

A heavy snowfall stalemated ground operations on the Italian Front over Christmas, Allied Headquarters announced. Giving a respite to United States Fifth Army troops who spent the previous day battling off German counterattacks on their newly won positions east of Monte Belmonte.

China:

U. S. Fliers Batter Harbor and Airfield

Bomb-carrying P-25's of the United States 14th Air Force destroyed 40 Japanese aircraft, sank a large tanker, and probably sank four other vessels in Christmas Eve raids on the Tsinan Airdrome, in Shantung Province, and Hong Kong Harbor, American communiqués reported.

Another Japanese ship was heavily damaged in the Hong Kong raid, one of widespread aerial assaults during a three-day period.

The force striking Tsinan destroyed 37 Japanese fighters on the ground and one in air combat, while two fighters were downed over Hong Kong, the communiqués said.

Soup Line Dims Athens Christmas

Continued from Page 1

Christmas Day which only a month ago appeared certain to be the happiest one Greece had seen in four long and bitter years.

I first saw this bread line when I looked out of my hotel and saw a queue of persons stretching across Athens Constitution Square. Hurrying over I learned it was a local soup kitchen set up by the Anglo-American relief organization known as the military liaison.

Enormous Outdoor Ovens

The activity centered around two enormous outdoor ovens which were smoking cloudily and sending forth a welcome wave of heat to temper the biting wind which had been sweeping over the city.

Unfortunately, this heat did not extend as far as the three long rows of thinly clad Athenians who were lined up behind officials who were busy checking their ration cards.

I arrived at a moment of serious crisis as the kitchen had just run out of soup and a Greek official was in the process of announcing there would be a two-hour wait until the next serving.

This meant that everyone, including the very aged and mothers with tiny babies would have to stand in line, since there were only too many others ready to seize any vacated spot in the queues.

While a winter wait in Athens is not as severe as a similar experience in Warsaw or Moscow, it must not be underestimated. At the time I was wearing five separate layers of woolen clothes and I was just about comfortable, yet there isn't one Athenian in a thousand who can dress as warmly.

A Silencer of Complaints

Previously, some of us had been feeling rather sorry for ourselves because our own Christmas dinner would be the same as the rations which we had been receiving ever since the trouble started—bully beef, hard tack and tasteless tea.

After seeing this line, however, there were no more complaints. This may not be an original discovery on my part, but there is nothing like a bread line to make a person grateful for his own lot.

These soup lines are a common sight in Athens today. Everywhere in British-held territory they are doling out their ladlefuls of hot, thick, bean soup, while in E. L. A. S.-held territory Red Cross supplies are being distributed as fast and widely as possible.

800,000 Persons Fed

Nevertheless, those in charge of feeding declare that cases of actual starvaton still keep cropping up, particularly among babies and younger children.

When it is recalled that nearly 800,000 persons in Athens and Piraeus were given food between Dec. 13 and 19 alone, one is more easily able to understand the size of the problem facing those interested in helping the helpless.

Unhappily for hundreds of thousands of pathetic persons who have nothing to do with the present fighting, this task of importing sufficient food is greatly complicated by the need of using all available ships for transportation of British reinforcements and munitions.

U-Boat Hero of Scapa Flow Held in Arizona Prison Camp

By the Associated Press

Disclosure that Guenther Prien is a prisoner of war in Arizona lifts partly for the first time in 3½ years the total mystery covering the whereabouts of this most famous of Germany's U-boat commanders.

It was on Oct. 14, 1939, when the war was less than six weeks old, that Prien, then a Lieutenant Commander, startled the world by slipping into the closely-guarded British naval base at Scapa Flow and sinking the 29,000-ton British battleship Royal Oak with a torpedo. Eight hundred and ten of the Royal Oak's officers and men were killed.

Prien then managed to get his submarine safely out of the British stronghold and returned to Germany where Adolf Hitler personally decorated him with the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross and promoted him to the rank of Commander.

Prien claimed to have torpedoed and damaged the British battle cruiser Repulse at the same time he sank the Royal Oak, but this the British denied.

How he got in and out of Scapa Flow has never been satisfactorily explained, although many legends quickly grew up about the exploit.

Subsequently, during several cruises in 1940, Prien was credited by the Germans with sinking more than 50,000 tons of British shipping. He was the German underseas service's hero of heroes.

Then came a curiously anti-climactic denouement. On May 2, 1941, the British Radio reported that he had been missing since April 13, 1941. How the British knew this never was disclosed.

Reluctantly the German High Command on May 23, 1941 acknowledged that Prien and his submarine had failed to return from a cruise. Presumably he was ded. His name never was mentioned publicly again.

Now it is disclosed that Prien the toast of the German Navy was captured. How and when remain secret.

E. L. A. S. Delegates Invited To Confer With Churchill-Eden

Continued from Page 1

four delegates to the meeting which will convene here this afternoon at four o'clock. The purpose of the meeting, to use the words of the official communiqué, is "to put an end to fratricidal strife in Greece and to enable her to resume her place among the United Nations."

The British assure E. L. A. S. that their delegates will be given necessary safe conduct through the battle lines. But since it is necessary for such arrangements to be made some time in advance, particularly in such confused fighting as reigns in the Athens area today, it is quite probable some preliminary arrangements have already been made.

The communiqué announcing the Churchill-Eden arrival stated these officials already had been in consultation with Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander in Chief of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, Harld Macmillan, British Resident Minister for the Central Mediterranean, and Reginald W. A. Leeper, British Ambassador to Greece. Marshal Alexander and Mr. Macmillan arrived here earlier.

Conferred With Papandreou

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden also conferred with George Papandreou, Greek Premier, and informed him of their intention to convene a conference which would include all possible shades of Greek political opinion.

The presence of Britain's top Government figures completely revolutionizes the present situation in Greece. Up to now, the main efforts have been directed toward obtaining a truce and settling the Greek political crisis through establishment of a regency.

Now, however, it seems likely these half-way attempts will be abandoned and the conferences will seek to find some solution which will accomplish the dual purpose of producing peace and giving the Greeks a government trusted by all parties.

It would appear that if the Greek situation is mendable—and all those who have had a chance to assess the feelings of all parties concerned believe it is—the presence of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden ought to turn the trick. It is hardly likely that either would have come if they had thought the E. L. A. S. would prove intransigent or that the majority of the Greek people would not back an honest effort to end Greece's bitterly tragic civil war.

It is equally obvious that the British Government felt the situation had developed to such a point that an all-out effort must be made to deal with it.

It is apparent that public opinion in Britain, as well as in the United States and throughout Europe, was profoundly dissatisfied and disillusioned with what has happened in Greece. It was imperative that London mend the situation soon.

Two Important Points

Two points have particularly impressed observers regarding the Churchill visit. First is the fact that the leader of the world's greatest Empire felt forced to come to Athens by what is little more than a handful of ragged insurgents. This is a tribute not only to the importance of Greece in Britain's postwar plans for the Mediterranean, but it is also a tribute to the Churchillian statesmanship.

The other salient feature of the peace conversations is the role played by Archbishop Damaskinos. Despite the fact that neither the Greek Government nor the Greek King could agree on the regency question, Mr. Churchill has arrived in Athens and immediately called a conference which for all practical purposes gave the Archbishop the same leading role to play which he would have had if he had received the regency post.

Thus, the talks will center mainly around the British, the E. L. A. S., and the Archbishop with apparently a lesser role reserved for members of the present Greek Government.

Democratic Electors To Entertain Winner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A reception and banquet in honor of President Roosevelt and Vice President-Elect Harry S. Truman will be given by the Democratic Presidential Electors the night before the inauguration.

Michael Francis Doyle, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Electoral College, announced the affair will be given Jan. 19.

Members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court and high Army and Navy officers have been invited.

Churchill and Eden Visit Greek Capital

Continued from Page 1

of chafing issues between the United Nations.

Behind war-restricted festivities here this week end, there has been a mood of anxiety and a very serious facing up of the grave tasks ahead. Britain has no illusions about what the new call up of 250,000 men for the fighting forces will mean. Easing of heavy wartime trials looks further away than ever.

Cold and fog this Christmas have not only increased traffic difficulties here, they have projected everyone's thoughts to the fighting men enduring almost unthinkable trials in similar conditions at the front.

Learned to Recover

But in the last five years, this country has learned to recover from shocks like the new German counteroffensive. And Cr. Churchill's surprise journey to Greece has something of the timbre of his famous rallying speech which promised the British nothing but "blood, toil, tears, and sweat."

Mr. Churchill has been accused by some quarters in Commons of being a messenger traveling round the world at the beck and call of others. His answer is another daring journey to show he considers the cause of Britain and the cause of the United Nations paramount no matter what epithets he earns for himself.

Greece confronts him with probably Britain's gravest current problem. Not only is it a critical issue for the United Nations. It is also the gravest internal political issue in Britain.

Criticism Continues

Christmastide has seen no letup in criticism of the British Government action in Greece. One has only had to talk of policemen, bus drivers, and farm laborers to realize how strongly some of them feel that Britain's good name, which had come to stand so high in Europe, is now being tarnished by the Greek affair.

Over the week end a resolution condemning the British Government in Greece was sent by the executive committee of one of the big trade unions—Locomotive Engineers and Firemen—to Mr. Churchill and to Labor leaders.

The executive to the Independent Labor Party headed by extremist members of Parliament James Maxton and John McGovern has gone even further by declaring that events in Greece have destroyed the last illusion that the British Government is fighting a war for democracy. The executive contends it is time for a showdown between workers of Britain and Mr. Churchill and his Tory Government.

Mr. Churchill's own political future seems at stake over Greece.

It is also recognized the British Government policy in Greece isn't arbitrary action by the Prime Minister, but rather the decision of the coalition Cabinet—a decision which responsible trade-union leaders like Labor Minister Ernest Bevin have stoutly defended.

Government Supported

There are many people here who support the Government as being far and away the most reliable champion of democracy. The cause of the E. L. A. S. (Greek leftist militia) has certainly rallied on its side some of the most politically irresponsible forces in Britain.

The Conservative Daily Telegraph has published here an exclusive interview with George Papandreou in which the Greek Premier claims Britain is more loved than ever by the Greek masses, now that British troops are fighting tyrannical forces of Greece.

But the Daily Herald interprets the Papandreou interview as evidence the present Greek Premier is hostile to the conciliation in which the British Government "is understood to be working," as the Daily Herald puts it.

Eden Stand Hit

The Herald continues: "The British attitude as stated by Eden is one of impartiality. Papandreou's attitude clearly implies a hope that British forces will utterly crush his political rivals.

"His inflammatory words will bring little applause from the British people, whose overwhelming desire is that a truce should be called to the bloodshed, and constructive steps taken to replace the present Greek Administration by a truly representative body.

"The statement is worse than unconstructive; it is blatantly mischievous."

Alarm Felt

Meanwhile, the alarm being felt by many ordinary folk about the United Nations' handling of the Greek and other problems is illustrated in the week-end cartoon in the London Evening Standard by David Low.

This shows a seasonal carol-singing scene with Marshal Joseph Stalin, President Roosevelt, and Mr. Churchill chorusing from a manuscript entitled "World-Wide organization with regional groupings." On a near-by wall there is a catawauling from Greece, Poland, and other small countries depicted as black cats.

From an upper window an awakened slumberer looks down and comments to the Big Three: "Need a bit more rehearsing, don't you?"

'Ideal German'

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The news that the famed German submarine commander Guenther Prien is a prisoner in the United States should cause considerable commotion in Germany.

Prien—after dashing into Scapa Flow early in the war and torpedoing the Royal Oak—became the Reich's No. 1 hero. He paraded triumphantly through Berlin's downtown with children and adults cheering him.

A special joint meeting of the German and foreign press—an unusual occurrence—was called and Prien made a short, snappy, but modest speech. He didn't seem to relish his role as hero.

Prien and his crew were taken to several schools to "inspire" youth.

Editorials hailed him as a typical product of Hitlerean superman teachings.

Later when news came that Prien's submarine was lost, and the commander and crew missing, deep gloom spread over the youth of Germany. Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels seized on the occasion to again dramatize Prien as the ideal German.

The Propaganda Ministry emphasized that Prien had preferred danger and sacrifice to the safety and comfort of an easy assignment.

Present Congress Sets New Low Record in Bills

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The 78th Congress has at least one modern record to its credit—a new low of approximately 9,000 bills considered, of which 989 now are law.

The 59th Congress set the all-time high mark—30,000 pieces of legislation considered with 6,940 going on the statute books.

Von Rundstedt Regroups Men

Continued from Page 1

pansion westward, and although the enemy is pressing on to the Marche and Rochfort areas, yet the German communiqué is hedging now and talking less about its grandiose objectives.

The communiqué is stressing instead that the Germans have succeeded in breaking off the Allied drive to Cologne and across the Saar, which threatened the Rhineland.

If this was the limited objective of the Nazi winter offensive, it must be admitted that they have certainly scored.

The Allied air blitz, made feasible when good flying weather came like a Christmas present when overcast had been expected throughout December, has been slowing the Wehrmacht in two significant ways: by isolating the battlefield as a result of heavy bombing of German railheads and rail lines behind the front, and by close support in hammering the enemy's tanks, planes, trucks and guns.

Since oil targets are the German Achilles heel, the special attention given these installations has been rewarded by such exploits as destruction Dec. 24 of 107 trucks, most were carrying gasoline.

Women in Wehrmacht Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Dec. 26—Women now are taken in the German Wehrmacht for regular military duties.

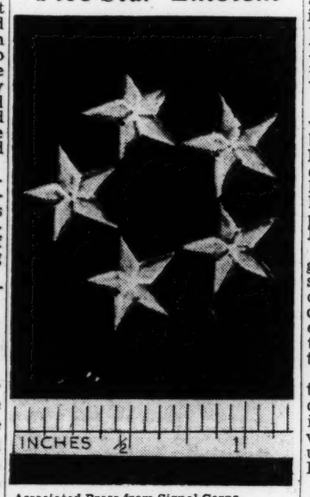
Women's participation in the war thus far has been principally in the service of antiaircraft batteries, which absorbed large contingents of soldiers.

Ground forces for airfields also are acquiring women mechanics and others in the services. On the whole war front, German women previously took a less active part than American and British women, but in taking active military duties, their numbers entering the Wehrmacht are causing a stir in the country.

There is reaction against women undertaking "unwomanly" activities, but the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says the Army needs the added strength of women and therefore it is necessary, and there is no room for argument. As three fourths of the agricultural labor is already done by women, their share in the war is important.

In regulations for total labor mobilization, with a 60-hour week a minimum, the only exceptions are for the youngest, with 52 hours, and for women who do the family cooking who work 66 hours, leaving the factories in the evening one half hour before the others.

Five-Star Emblem



Associated Press from Signal Corps

Army's Newest Insignia

The pentagon design symbolizes the Army Headquarters Building in Washington. Generals George C. Marshall, Henry H. Arnold, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Douglas MacArthur are entitled to wear the five stars by a recent Act of Congress.

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Soviet Gives Strong Support To Global Force for Peace

Soviet concepts of law and justice are different from ours. Can a bridge be found to enable the other great powers to work effectively with Russia in the peace?

To answer this question, knowledge of the viewpoint of the Kremlin, and the background of its position, is vital. Mr. Stevens, who recently returned from his second assignment in Moscow, surveys the situation in four articles. The fourth follows.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite early disillusion with the League of Nations, the Soviets almost from the outset readily collaborated with many of the League's nonpolitical, cultural, economic, and humanitarian activities. The Soviets participated in a wide variety of international conferences called under League auspices.

Most encouraging as a precedent for future Soviet collaboration with peace efforts, was the Soviet record of vigorous support for any major movement directed toward world peace during the period between the two world wars.

On April 10, 1922, Foreign Commissar Chicherin told the International Economic Conference at Genoa that the Soviet Delegation would support ". . . all tendencies to lighten the burden of militarism, on the condition that the limitation should be applicable to armies of all countries and that the rules of war should absolutely forbid barbarous methods like poison gases, aerial warfare, and, especially, offenses against the population."

On Nov. 30, 1927, Maxim Litvinov presented to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference the Soviet Government's sensational proposal for the "complete abolition of all land, marine, and air forces," together with a schedule of practical measures for the realization of this complete disarmament.

The very audacity of this suggestion led many critics to decry it as a plot to ridicule the whole proceedings. However, the plan won such widespread support in many countries and was urged with such obvious earnestness and seriousness that even the scoffers eyed the Soviet delegate with new-found respect. This was the beginning of Mr. Litvinov's brilliant record at Geneva.

Similar proposals for complete disarmament were made by the Russians whenever the subject of disarmament cropped up.

In the summer of 1936, nearly a decade after his first bombshell, Mr. Litvinov declared at Geneva: "The Soviet Government has always considered, and continues to consider, total disarmament to be the maximum guarantee of peace. . . . I should like to believe that humanity will not have to go through yet another Armegeddon before all the peoples come to this conclusion."

Nonaggression Pacts

When their repeated proposals for complete disarmament failed of acceptance the Soviets were quite prepared to go along with any partial measures that could be agreed upon.

They consistently urged the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, and this principle became part of the treaty law in the series of reciprocal nonaggression pacts which the Soviets, beginning with 1922, signed first with their smaller neighbors and subsequently with all the border states.

Key terms and concepts were defined as specifically as language permits; for the Soviets saw the importance of definition in applying the accepted rules of international law. One result of this Soviet concern with terminology was the celebrated "Definition of the Aggressor" given by Mr. Litvinov at the Disarmament Conference in 1932 which gained general currency.

Hitler Changes Things

The entry of the Soviet Union into the League of Nations in 1934 was the direct outgrowth of Mr. Litvinov's previous activities on behalf of world peace and of the advent of Hitlerism to power, which had completely altered the entire European picture.

Hitherto, the Soviet Union, though co-operating more and more with League activities, had still regarded the Anglo-French coalition which dominated the League as the chief source of a potential anti-Soviet interventionist bloc, in which event the Russians anticipated that the League would function as the appendage of such a policy, as it had during the Russo-Polish war in 1920.

But the Nazi peril equally threatened France and Britain as well as Russia and the League's possibilities as an instrument for peace were enhanced. Such was Mr. Litvinov's reading of the situation which became the official Soviet policy.

Thereafter the Soviets were in the forefront of the fight to stem aggression. In 1936, when the League abandoned Ethiopia to her fate, Russia was the only great power formally to protest this betrayal and point out its dire consequences.

Oppose War Moves

Greater disappointments were in store for Mr. Litvinov and the Russians over League failure to react to the Nazi-Fascist intervention in the Spanish Civil War. But even then they continued to fight for a common front against aggression. In March, 1938, when the Nazis moved into Austria, Mr. Litvinov urged: "It may be too late tomorrow, but today the time has not gone by, if all states and great powers take a firm and unambiguous stand."

In September, 1938, on the eve of Munich, Mr. Litvinov renewed his March proposals. Lord Robert Cecil, who had once recommended Soviet Russia's exclusion from the League, writes in his Autobiography, apropos of the Litvinov plan for united action to oppose the German demands:

"The British reply was that the proposal was inopportune. There can be little doubt that had it been adopted, Czechoslovakia would have been saved and the Hitler or Prussian policy would have been definitely checked."

The League's failure at this supreme moment of human history marked its political demise so far as the Soviet was concerned. Moreover, the Soviets interpreted appeasement as vindicating their contention that a class concept ruled international law.

From the Soviet standpoint the rules of the capitalist countries were sacrificing their national interests for the sake of the narrower interests of the ruling class.

According to this interpretation the determining factor behind the appeasement policy was that the only alternative to Hitler was social revolution. This fear was sufficiently strong to impel the governments of the leading capitalist powers to sacrifice the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Thus in the prewar period, the Soviets, despite their different concept of international law and their frank acknowledgment of practical self-interest as the basis of national policy, have a record of consistent support of the League Covenant and of vigorous efforts for its application.

The explanation of this lies probably in the fact that the Soviet Union has always considered peace and security essential to its national self-interest. If this was true in the prewar period it will be still more so in the postwar world when Russia is faced first and foremost with tremendous tasks of national recovery.

There appears to be every reason for assuming that Russia will support the future world peace organization as strongly as it did the lamented League.

War-Crime Trials: Who and How?

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . By Homer Metz

The News:

A Soviet state commission investigating war crimes reported in Moscow that 700,000 persons, including some Americans and Britons, had been killed by the Germans in three camps in Lwow Province, Poland.

The Future:

The peoples of the Allied countries now are convinced that the demands of simple justice require that all war criminals be tried before a proper and competent tribunal, with swift and certain punishment for the guilty. With Prime Minister Winston Churchill, they maintain that this is necessary "in order that an indelible warning may be given to future ages and that successive generations of men may say, 'So perish all who do the like again.'"

Yet before such trials can come to pass, a number of vital questions must be answered:

1. Can "heads of state," such as Hitler, Mussolini, and perhaps Hirohito, be legitimately subjected to trial and punishment?
2. Exactly what acts can be classified as "war crimes"?
3. Can individual soldiers or politicians be held responsible for what was technically a government or national policy?
4. Should a subordinate's plea that he acted on "orders" excuse him from responsibility for atrocities?
5. What efforts should be made to arrest suspected war criminals?
6. Should an international tribunal be set up to try all offenders or should "lesser fry" be prosecuted in their own courts or in the courts of nations in which their alleged crimes were committed?
7. What penalties should be meted out?

Sorry Record of 1919

In studying the all-important war-criminal problem, it may be helpful to review briefly some of the actions taken at the close of the last conflict against Germans accused of barbarous acts.

On Jan. 25, 1919, an Allied commission of 15 was set up to investigate all charges of atrocities and criminal acts. It decided that four classes of criminals could and should be tried before an international court: (a) those charged with outrages against civilians and soldiers in prison camps; (b) "persons of authority" whose orders violated the civilized code of warfare; (c) civil or military authorities who abstained from preventing atrocities in occupied areas, and (d) men not likely to get a fair trial in a belligerent country.

But the plan never was carried out. American members of the commission refused to agree to the establishment of an international court because "precedent was lacking." They also refused to accept the thesis that individuals could be held responsible for failing to prevent atrocities. The Japanese, incidentally, joined them in the latter reservation.

The Allies then drew up a list of 900 suspected criminals, and Germany promised to surrender the men for trial in Britain, France, Belgium, Poland, Romania, Italy, and Yugoslavia. But the Germans promptly reneged, styling the Allied list a "book of hate." By way of compromise, they proposed to try 45 of the men in their own court at Leipzig. After some hemming and hawing, the Allies reluctantly accepted this proposal, whereupon the Germans shaved down the list to 12.

Two and a half years after the Armistice these 12 men went on trial in Leipzig. Six were acquitted and six were found guilty and sentenced to prison terms of from six months to four years. Two U-boat captains were given four-year terms. Both "escaped" after a few months of confinement and never were reapprehended.

And there you have the sorry record of the past.

Obviously, everything must be done to prevent a repetition of such a farce at the conclusion of this war.

But what?

Glueck's Recommendations

One outstanding authority, Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology at Harvard, believes he has some of the answers. In a recent book, "War Criminals, Their Prosecution and Punishment," he lists eight recommendations, as follows:

1. The United Nations should not trust the Germans to try their own malefactors.
2. The surrender of outstanding criminals should be one of the prerequisites of an armistice.
3. The accused should be tried as soon as possible.
4. Most of the preparations for the trials should be by United Nations officials.
5. Judicial proceedings should be fair and lawful, but not long drawn out.
6. Convincing proof of the barbarous conduct of their leaders and fighting men should be given to the German people.
7. The United Nations should remain united throughout the liquidation of the whole war-criminals question and not be intimidated or manipulated by Axis propaganda.
8. Heads of states and other supercriminals should be tried by an international court staffed by representatives of the United Nations, neutrals if they wish to participate, and, if possible, by jurists driven into exile by the Axis.

These recommendations, of course, are just one man's views. But they deserve serious consideration not only because of Dr. Glueck's eminence in the field of law, but because intensive and protracted study of all phases of the war-criminals problem is essential if suitable foundations are to be laid for a new world order of justice and equity.

Dr. Glueck's recommendations, incidentally, adhere closely to the pattern laid down in January, 1942, by representatives of nine Nazi-occupied countries when they assembled in London. These victims of German terror pointed out that, despite what happened after World War I, such acts as the execution of civilian hostages, mass deportations, maltreatment of individuals, religious persecutions, etc., are expressly forbidden by The Hague Convention of 1907. It also was pointed out at this time that British articles of war specifically release an individual combatant from executing the order of a superior if that order is contrary to civilized conduct.

Hungary Sees Soviet Truce Move Closer

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—Political observers in Moscow believe an armistice will be effected soon between the Soviet Union and the new Provisional Government of Hungary formed at Debrecen.

All negotiations between this new government and the Soviet Union are being reported fully to United States and British representatives in Moscow. Representing co-belligerents against Hungary, W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, and John Balfour, British Minister, certainly will sit in on the coming armistice conference.

A strong military man—Col. Gen. Bela Miklos—heads the new Provisional Government as Foreign Minister.

Its attitude should give the Soviet Union another friendly neighbor in the Balkans.

The Russians have said they wanted a strong Hungary, just as they wanted a strong Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia—strong enough to put down Fascism wherever it should rise again.

The first declaration of the new Government appeared patterned after the Romanian and Bulgarian armistice moves. The Hungarian leaders admitted the guilt of the nation's former leaders and declared Hungary should repay damages.

The Government is believed moving for the quickest possible armistice, in order to get Hungarian troops into battle against their former Nazi masters.

General Miklos was dismissed as head of the First Army after Premier Ferenc Szalasi had deposed the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, and set up a pro-German regime.

The following were named Ministers in the new Cabinet:

Justice—Dr. A. Gelenczinl.
Social Insurance—Eric Molnar.
Foreign Affairs — Dr. Janos Gyongyosy.
Home Affairs — Dr. Ferenc Erden.
Defense—Col. Gen. Janos Voros.
Finance—Dr. Istvan Vassary.
Agriculture—Imre Nagy.
Industry—Ferenc Szakos.
Trade—Josef Gabor.
Education and Culture — Prof. Count Geza Teleki.

The President of the Provisional Assembly, which met at Debrecen on Dec. 21, is Prof. Bela Sedeny of the Miskolc Legal Academy, who was unanimously elected by the 230 elected delegates, chosen by Hungarian citizens in liberated territory in balloting from Dec. 13 through Dec. 20, Moscow said.

Although the formation of the Provisional Government was not made public until yesterday, it was believed that the British and American Governments knew of the action previously.

German Atrocities in Poland Bared by Russian Inquiry

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—A Soviet extraordinary state commission investigating war crimes has disclosed that 700,000 persons, including an undetermined number of citizens of the United States and Britain, had been executed by the Germans in three camps in Lwow Province, Poland.

The report did not list the names of the Americans and Britons, nor did it give any further details concerning them. The victims of all nationalities were said to include both civilians and prisoners of war.

In one reported incident, the commander of one of the camps, the Yanov Camp, threw two four-year-old children into the air and shot them to amuse his own nine-year-old daughter.

The committee said it was also established that at the three camps—Yanov, Sitadel and Lisenitz—the Gestapo devised the "human icicle" treatment, which consisted of putting bound prisoners into barrels of water and then placing the barrels outside in below-zero temperatures, with guards standing over them until they became frozen in ice.

Himmler Visited Camps

Nazi Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler was said to have participated directly in the crimes, visiting the camps several times for personal inspection.

"As a result of this," the report said, "the Lwow atrocities of the German monsters were distinguished by particular 'refinements.' They bear the mark of the personality of Himmler himself."

The German Government, said the report, systematically sent to the Lwow camps prisoners of war and civilians of foreign states from concentration camps in Germany, and then tortured and killed them.

The victims were said to have included Ukrainians, Poles, Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs, Americans, Britons, Netherlanders, Italians, and citizens of other states, including many Jews. The reports were confirmed, the commission said, by numerous statements of Soviet citizens and also by French prisoners of war who had been confined in the camps and were liberated by the Red Army.

Children Used as Targets

The commission reported that "children were selected and given to detachments of the Hitler Youth as targets for shooting practice."

One French witness was quoted: "In the camp where I arrived Sept. 3, 1942, Englishmen were killed by slow degrees. There was only one water tap in this camp for 12,000 people. Prisoners were only allowed to use it for four or five hours a day.

"German guards terrorized us. For the smallest fault we were threatened with death. We were not allowed to drink water. We starved. In the morning we could hardly stand on our legs. We got 200 grams (7 ounces) of bread a day. The soup was just water. We slept on the ground. There were fleas and bugs everywhere."

Index of Living Cost Shows Slight Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of living costs rose one tenth of 1 per cent between mid-October and mid-November.

This put the index at 126.5 per cent of the 1935-39 average, 1.9 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Secretary Perkins' monthly report estimated that items covered by the index represent 70 per cent of the expenditures of families who had incomes ranging from $1,250 to $2,000 in 1934-36.

Between mid-October and mid-November, the family food bill went up about one tenth of 1 per cent, and there were scattered increases in prices of clothing and house furnishings.

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Allies Get Invitation To Invade Norway

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 26

Johan Nygaardsvold, Prime Minister of Norway, disclosed last night that his Government had urged the Allies to launch an immediate invasion of Norway from the west.

In a radiocast to his homeland, Mr. Nygaardsvold called upon every Norwegian to hamper the Germans in any way possible, by sinking Nazi transports or sabotaging communications. He warned that every German soldier who escapes to the south will help lengthen the war.

"In time to come, when the fighting will become still more intense and may affect the whole of our people more directly, we must be prepared to accept all sacrifices which the situation will demand," he said.

Nazis Etch Atrocity Holocaust In Snowfields of North Norway

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — On the basis of information just received from his homeland, Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstierne, representative of the Royal Norwegian Government in Washington, today furnished the tragic details of what he called "Hitler's latest crime" and gave to the United Nations a careful description of how the retreating Nazi forces subjected entire communities and their populations in the northern reaches of Norway to torture or extermination.

He related how the Germans, in the face of the October Russian advances, "adopted scorch-the-earth tactics of the most extreme and inhuman kind."

These are not, he declared, atrocity stories. They constitute "history written in the blood of the snowfields of Finnmark," the northernmost tip of Norway.

He explained that the German officers issued a general order to the entire population to evacuate, and emphasized that the cruel irony of such an order could be realized only by those familiar with the subarctic climate of this part of his country and the lack of means of communication in Finnmark.

Completely Snowed In

Its latitude is 70 degrees north, which corresponds approximately to the latitude of Scoresbysound, Greenland, or Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska. At the time of year the evacuation was ordered, the sun remains below the horizon, the night is continuous, the cold bitter, and violent storms lash the coast and countryside. There are no railways and the few roads are buried in snow and are impassable.

Under these conditions, Ambassador Morgenstierne reported the Nazis carried out the following:

They systematically put the torch to towns, hamlets, and farmhouses.

The cattle and other domestic animals were wantonly exterminated.

Foodstuffs were carried away or destroyed.

The inhabitants, old and young, men and women and children, were either left without shelter or food or crowded intosmal l boats under such conditions that many perished from exposure and exhaustion.

Swedes Help Escapees

"Heart-rending scenes beyond description," the Ambassador related, "are taking place. Many die in their tracks. Some try to escape through the wilderness and the deep snow across the Swedish border. The Swedes have been dropping food and clothing, etc., from the air, but only limited help can be rendered this way. They are also taking good care of those who manage to cross the border, but many are those who cannot make it.

"The Russians are doing everything to help in those districts which they have so far occupied, but the military advance is necessarily slow, owing to the natural conditions of the country. As one remembers the frantic efforts of Nazi propaganda to depict the Russians as cruel and brutal invaders, it is instructive indeed for the world to know that in Finnmark, as elsewhere, it is the Nazis who are behaving in a way surpassing Goebbels' worst lies about the Russians, while the latter are showing every consideration and helpfulness toward the Norwegian population.

"Northern Norway, and by that token Norway herself, is experiencing perhaps the greatest tragedy in its long history—a tragedy measured first of all by the indescribable suffering of the people, and then by the laying waste of most of what men and women through centuries of toil and sacrifice have wrung from a hard and inhospitable nature.

"It may take generations of Norwegians to rebuild what by the furor of the Huns has been wantonly destroyed in a few long weeks. But still much, much longer time will it take for the Norwegian people to forget and forgive what is being perpetrated these days by the Germans on Norwegian soil.

"The trail of the aggressor nations over this earth has been so bloody, the vile atrocities of the barbarians have been so monstrous and have lasted so long, that it would not be surprising if we had become to some extent numb to the horrors around us. There would seem to be a limit to the punishment our sensitiveness can take.

World Outraged Again

"And still let it be said to the credit of the civilized world that when the facts of German and Japanese bestiality are plainly presented, we are outraged always anew. Confronted with the shameful happenings at Lidice and Televag and the razing of numerous other towns, the death march on Bataan, the murders at Luft Stalag III, the gassing of hundreds of thousands in the death chambers of Majdanek, the unspeakable torture in Nazi prisons and concentration camps, we still have the power, thank God, to react spontaneouly and indignantly from the depth of our being.

"The world would so react once more if it clearly realized what is taking place these very days in northern Norway. As the darkness and bitter cold of the polar night is gradually enveloping that part of the world, a drama is unfolding which in cruelty and horror ranks with the worst crimes committed by the Huns in this war."

Women Marines to Train For War Duty in Hawaii

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—The first 10 enlisted women Marines to receive overseas orders at Camp Pendleton have started their furloughs and will report at the Marine Corps base here Jan. 2 for training preparatory to embarkation for Hawaii, Marine Corps officials reported. Among them are:

Sergeant Dorothy J. Crane, Chicago; Corp. Helena L. Kzcowski, Hartford, Conn.; Pfc.'s Elizabeth A. Martin, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Dana M. Swingler, Elizabeth, N. J.

Edison Medal Is Awarded General Electric Engineer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 — The American Institute of Electrical Engineers has awarded the Edison Medal for 1944 to Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, of Schenectady, consulting engineer, General Electric Company, "for his outstanding inventions and developments in the radio, transportation, marine and power fields."

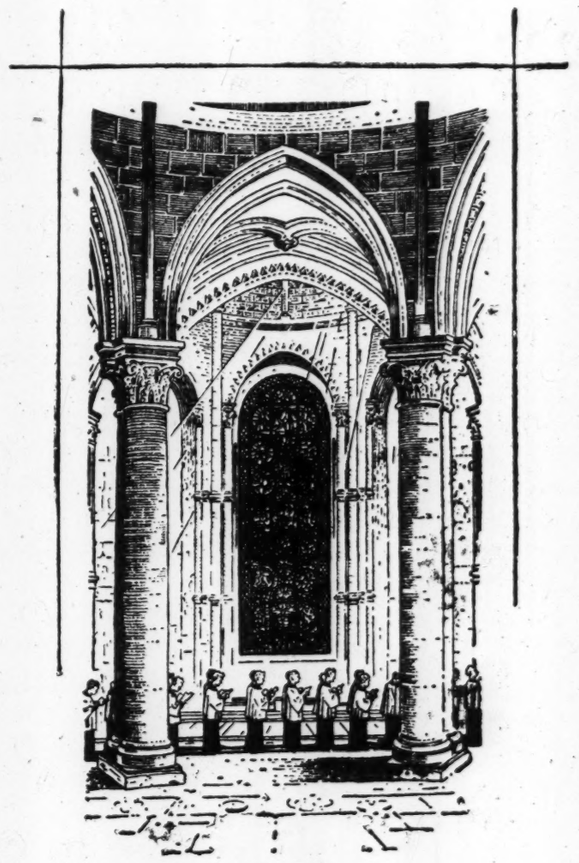
The medal, regarded as the highest award which can come to an electrical engineer, will be presented to Dr. Alexanderson on Jan. 24, in the Engineering Auditorium here, during the winter technical meeting of the Institute. The presentation will be made in a joint session with the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Busy Wartime Chicago Accelerates Its Reading

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Chicagoans, busy with the rest of the nation in wartime, are busier than ever in reading books, too.

The City's public library increased its book circulation more than half a million, to above 10 million, the world's largest circulation, says Carl B. Roden, chief librarian.

The most popular books, Mr. Roden says, were books about the war, including personal narratives and geographic volumes bearing on war theaters.



WITH malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

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Billie Burke Still Has Charm That Won Her Acclaim at 18

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Not all histories found in headlines make for such pleasant reading as those which tell the happy story of Billie Burke, beloved American actress who first flashed her smile across the footlights at 18, and who has been giving "smile for smile" to an enthusiastic public ever since.

Interviewed in New York on one of her frequent visits East from California where she makes her home, Miss Burke seems just as radiant today as when she gave her first interview to a reporter for the New York Telegraph in 1903. Under streaming banner headlines that proclaimed: "Miss Billie Burke, an 18-year Old American Girl Makes a Hit in the London Production of 'The School Girl' at the Prince of Wales Theatre," he described her as having "soft golden hair—whose color I am convinced is not due to chemical processes—a fresh clear skin, soft blue eyes, and an expression of unsophisticated candidness that is entirely unforced." How apt is the identical description today—the same candid blue eyes, with perhaps more depth and a twinkle, even more merry for their breadth of understanding kindness; hair still bright with amber glints; and a dainty elegance about her that even now proclaims her "one of the prettiest actresses on Broadway," as another headline had it. At the moment, however, it is the radio which brings her to us in "The Billie Burke Show" over Columbia's network on Saturday mornings.

Took Name From Dad

How did she come to be "Billie"? Probably because she began with the stupendous name of "Ethelbert" and it was frankly too much for her. Her father, a famous clown with the Barnum and Bailey Circus, was named William, so she lightly appropriated "Billie" from her dad along with his lively sense of humor.

Of course we talked clothes. She is as meticulous about them today as when Lady Duff Gordon, noted English designer, dressed her to come to America in 1907 as the leading lady with John Drew. It was at this time that she made her debut here at the Empire in "My Wife," wearing enormous glamour hats swamped in cabbage roses, and clothes swathed in billows of tulle, fronds of ostrich, and regal ermine stoles. Though born in Washington, D. C., most of her early life was spent in England where her education turned out to be a kind of "here a little and there a little" affair because of her father's travels with the circus.

Met Flo Zeigfeld

"When I think of those carefree days when life was a bright bowl of cherries, it's very like untying a large bag and digging round in it for precious nuggets," Miss Burke said reminiscently. She recalled the pretty pink taffeta dress she wore that memorable New Year's Eve when Flo Ziegfeld, who was later to become her husband, first crossed her path. "I had been entertaining some English friends—Somerset Maugham and the Forbes-Robertsons—how well I remember it—and we thought it would be fun to drop in at the Astor where the 'Sixty Club' was giving a fancy dress ball. As we descended the stairs" (and she made it sound just like the most romantic fairy tale)—"I noticed a tall gentleman standing at the bottom, looking around as if wondering what to do.

"Suddenly the music struck up a 'Paul Jones,' and the first thing I knew I was dancing with him—and no matter how often the whistle blew to change partners, I always found myself dancing with the same man. It puzzled me then, but I have since found he arranged with the man who blew the whistle. I had no idea who this handsome dancer was until someone gave him away by saying, 'I thought you had gone home, Flo.' Then I knew my persistent partner was none other than the great producer. I was glad I had on my pink taffeta, for it was said that he could tell everything you had on without even appearing to look your way. I loved this dress of the last war with its peg-top and daring little slit in the hem of the skirt—and it was pink, when everyone declared that red-heads could never wear pink. But it carried the day for me, as clothes so often do."

This actress whom everyone loves because she is never serious—who leaped to stardom without ever having been in a chorus, who starred in a series of silent pictures, retired from the stage for fifteen years after her marriage, and then returned to do motion pictures—still has an unrealized ambition. It is to play a serious role. "I used to play parts with sense at one time," Miss Burke said with a reflective smile. She sat on a little gold brocade sofa that provided a proper background for her soft little dressmaker suit of plum-colored wool with its printed blouse of faint pink and blue and plum frilled becomingly at the throat.

Getting Vaguer

"Then I began to get vaguer—and now I always play these silly women—hithery-dithery females of uncertain age, but I don't mind so long as they are warm-hearted and likable. We used to have such lovely comedies—Pinero, Sutro, Haddon Chambers, Oscar Wilde wrote such gentle things. Now comes this vogue for horrible words and phrases when the seamy side and coarser aspects of people's natures are shown. Yet every now and then some delicately lovely thing will come through. Makes you wonder what the next step will be. They keep the movies pretty clean, and I think we are fortunate in that. Still I have never done the things in pictures I should like to do. I enjoyed 'The Wizard of Oz,' where I played the Good Fairy, had red hair, carried a wand, and tossed a big blue balloon. But they won't give me a chance to play serious things. However," she added with her winning smile, "I'm still hoping as time goes on that I'll get that chance."

"I had a wonderful mother," Miss Burke said, "and as I grow older I appreciate what she must have gone through. She was a widow at 27 with four children, and worked in the Treasury to support them. Then she met my father and I was their only child. Women of that period were not allowed to open their mouths. Now I have two grandchildren of my own—my daughter Patricia's children. And I believe I'd like to do something with children, establish a sanctuary where they could be cared for while their mothers work. If only I'd find a bankbook in the middle of the road! But I've seen such wonderful things happen, I expect to see one now almost any day."

Glancing at her as she sat there so quietly, her eyes alight with her high hopes, she seemed to symbolize that rare charm which you can neither pin on, nor pin down. Hope she gets her wish!

Constantine Photo

Billie Burke

Loving Thought Keeps Joy Bright

By Lucile Rood
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are one of those persons who wish the joy of Christmas might last all through the year, here are a few suggestions from a young mother who had that wish and determined to do something about it.

First, she realized that the true gift was the loving thought that prompted it and selected it for individual usefulness rather than its cost. She also knew that a real gift was twice blessed so it must bless both the giver and the receiver. Hence her first resolution was to spend more personal effort and less money for gifts.

She began that Christmas day to build her shopping list for the year to follow. All through the holiday season she observed clever and unusual gifts that could be made or purchased at any season. For instance, she noticed how pleased a writer was with an ensemble of "smidgens" from the dime store—paper clips, rubber bands, notebook dividers, odd-sized envelopes, etc. This gave her an idea for another collection from the same source for the kitchen, such as jar labels, paper cups, and dozens of handy little gadgets; or another for the sewing basket. She saw a gift of hosiery accompanied by a package of sandwich envelopes to be used for keeping hose in order and labeled for quick selection, such as "for garden wear," "mended run but wearable," "for dress occasions," etc. These are just samples of ideas that she tucked away for the future.

Pleasant Activity

Then she began her Christmas shopping during the January preinventory sales when she picked up materials at bargain prices that could later be turned into useful gifts for her "Christmas hope chest"—hoping to avoid rushed, expensive, last-minute shopping the next December.

Frequent reference to her list, occasional additions as the year grew, and countless pleasant hours of sewing, knitting, photographing, pasting, kept the thought of love for her friends constantly active. Even in the heat of July she felt some of the glow of Christmas while she fashioned dainty luncheon cloths or knitted bed jackets.

Another thing that kept her mindful of Christmas all through the year was an ever-watchful eye for appropriate Christmas food. Menus, special recipes, and ideas were noted and kept in a large brown envelope to pop out at the right time. Several warm afternoons were spent in the shade with old magazines, clipping and classifying holiday food suggestions.

Into another envelope went ideas for decorations of table, living rooms, Christmas trees, and package wrappings. From a summer camping trip she brought home pine cones to be shellacked. In the autumn she gathered red pepper berries; and, in August, got the idea for Christmas table place cards, and made them, leaving space for the guests' names.

Making the Cards

In early summer she took pictures of her outdoor fireplace and printed them on small gray note paper. With Scotch tape and bits of red paper she simulated a blaze on the hearth and sketched in a green tree trunk. Just before mailing she added a small blade of pine needles for the tree top.

She also began that first Christmas day to build her mailing list for cards. All through the year she added names of new friends, so mailing time was merely a matter of bringing out the list and the cards for greetings and personal notes. She started this in the fall for there were many on her list with whom she exchanged letters only that once each year. She labeled the envelopes "For Christmas Opening" and mailed them early enough to ease the mailman's holiday burden.

On the 25th of each month, beginning with January, she checked up on herself to see what she had done to keep aglow the joy of Christmas. The first item checked each month was for lavish expenditure of that "peace on earth, and good will to men" which should never be hoarded for any special season. By the November check-up everything was well in hand, and by the week before Christmas she found greater enjoyment than she had ever known at that season, with leisure for the season's concerts and programs.

Here Are Ideas for Your New Year's Party

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Playing hostess at a "watch" party on the last night of the old year? Then you can invite as many guests as you have plates and cups, if you make refreshments buffet style.

SUPPER BUFFET MENUS

No. 1
*Scalloped Oysters
*Tomato Aspic Ring with Cheese Dressing
Hard Rolls Pickle Chips
*Holiday Orange Cake
Sugar Cookies
*Hot Spiced Grapefruit Juice

No. 2
*Cheese Supper Casserole
Cranberry Jelly Molds Celery Curls
Olives
Bread Sticks and Hot Rolls
*Pecan Sticks Refrigerator Sherbet
Spiced Cider

APPETIZERS AND CANAPES
*New Year's Canape Tray
*Pig in Blankets
Deviled Eggs
Rolls, Crackers, Bread
*Molasses Raisin-Nut Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Fruit Cake Cranberry Punch

Scalloped Oysters

3 cups coarse cracker crumbs
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
1½ tablespoons grated onion
Celery salt
½ cup melted butter or margarine
1 pint oysters, drained
Paprika
Oyster Liquor
Top Milk
Oyster Crackers

Combine crumbs, salt, pepper, onion, celery salt and melted butter or margarine. Toss lightly together. Sprinkle one third of the crumbs in greased baking dish. Place ½ of oysters on the crumbs. Repeat process. Top with remaining crumbs and sprinkle lightly with paprika. Combine liquor drained from oysters with enough top milk to make 2¼ cups liquid and pour over all. Arrange the oyster crackers on top and brush with milk. Bake in a very hot oven (450° F.) for 30 minutes. Serves 6.

Tomato Aspic Ring

1 tablespoon plain gelatin
¼ cup cold water
2 cups canned tomatoes
½ bay leaf
½ teaspoon salt
1 stalk celery
Few grains cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoon mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoon onion juice
1½ cups diced or shredded vegetables.

Mix tomatoes, bay leaf, salt, celery and pepper. Simmer 10 minutes. Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot tomato mixture. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain.

Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in vegetables. Turn into ring mold that has been rinsed out in cold water first and chill. When firm, unmold on salad greens and fill center of ring with cheese dressing. Or turn into individual molds and turn onto platter of greens. **To make cheese dressing:** thin mayonnaise with milk or cream and beat with mashed cheese of the Roquefort type.

Holiday Orange Cake

Juice of 2 oranges
⅔ cup sugar
1 cup raisins
Peel of 2 oranges
1 cup sugar
½ cup shortening
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup sour milk or cream
1 teaspoon baking soda
2 cups sifted flour

Mix orange juice and the ⅔ cup of sugar and let stand. Grind raisins and orange peel. Cream sugar and fat, beat in eggs and mix well. Add soda to sour milk or cream and then add milk alternately with flour to creamed mixture. Add raisins and orange peel. Bake in a greased rectangular pan in a slow oven (300 to 350° F.) 35 to 45 minutes. Pour orange juice-sugar mixture over cake as soon as you remove from oven. Frost with Sea Foam Frosting, or serve unfrosted.

Sea Foam Frosting

2 egg whites
2 cups brown sugar
Dash of salt
⅓ cup water
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat together egg whites, sugar, salt, and water in top part of double boiler. Place over boiling water and continue beating with rotary beater about 7 minutes, or until frosting thickens and holds its shape, when dropped from beater. Remove from boiling water, add flavoring and continue beating until thick enough to spread.

Hot Spiced Grapefruit Juice

Grapefruit juice
Sugar to taste
Cloves, cinnamon or nutmeg

Add sugar and spices to juice. Heat to boiling. Cool and let stand a few hours for flavors to blend. Just before serving, reheat and strain.

Cheese Supper Casserole

12 slices day-old bread
⅓ cup butter or margarine
2 cups grated American cheese
3 eggs, slightly beaten
3 cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Paprika

Spread slices of bread with butter or margarine. Place a layer of 6 slices in a large, shallow, greased baking dish and sprinkle heavily with cheese. Repeat process, making 2 layers. Combine beaten eggs and milk, salt and Worcestershire sauce and pour over bread and cheese. Sprinkle with paprika. Place in baking dish of hot water and bake in a moderately slow oven (325° F.) until set, 1¼ hours. Serve hot. Serves 6 to 8. (May be prepared ahead of time, stored in refrigerator and baked, when desired.)

Pecan Sticks

¼ cup butter or margarine
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup cake flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup pecans, chopped

Blend fat, sugar and egg and beat well. Add vanilla and dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Mix well and add pecans. Spread in an 8x8-inch pan which has been greased, lined with wax paper and greased again. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until firm and light brown and the cookies have pulled away slightly from sides of the pan. Let cool for 5 minutes. Then cut into bars. Note: this is especially good when black walnuts are substituted for pecans.

New Year's Canapé Tray

Prepare tray of assorted canapés. In center of tray place decoration of numerals—1945. To make these numerals, cut bread ¾ inch thick into numerals 3 inches high. Spread with desired spread and sprinkle with parsley. Arrange numerals in center of tray and surround with other canapés.

Pigs in Blankets

Wrap tiny cooked Vienna sausages in thinly rolled biscuit dough. Bake about 10 minutes in a hot oven (450° F.).

Molasses Raisin-Nut Bread

2¾ cups all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon baking soda
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped nuts
½ cup seedless raisins
1 cup milk
¾ cup molasses
1 well-beaten egg
¼ cup melted shortening
2 teaspoons grated orange rind

Sift flour, measure and add baking powder, soda, sugar and salt. Sift again. Add nuts and raisins and mix well. Combine remaining ingredients, add all at once to flour mixture, stirring only enough to dampen flour mixture. Bake in well-greased loaf pan in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 1¼ hours.

Gay Ivy Ball

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This winter we hoped to keep a floral centerpiece for our dining room table but we could think of no way to accomplish it without spending a great deal of money. Then a relative suggested that we make an "ivy ball" at no expense whatever. The result is that we have a thriving arrangement of constant beauty that anyone can duplicate.

First, we rummaged around in our storage closet until we found a low, round casserole. The inner glass container was filled with rich leaf mold. Six short pieces of ivy, two to three inches in length, were cut from our ivy plants and were rooted in the casserole. As new green leaves appeared we used two methods to "mold" their growth so that the entire surface of the container would be filled with ivy. Long rank growing shoots were held down with a hairpin stuck into the soil. The center leaves were pinched out to make the growth bushier.

Our "ivy ball" has been a constant joy and we are now starting other plants in several low bowls which we fitted with glass containers from the dime store. They make wonderfully inexpensive presents for friends or for bringing cheer to any room in the house.

Looking Ahead

Beginning Jan. 2, a series of six articles will be carried on this page on consecutive Tuesdays under the title, "Sacrificing for Peace." They are designed to point out the need for continuing whole-hearted co-operation in the observance of wartime restrictions until the end of the war and for as long a period as necessary thereafter.

Right of Way To Alaska Is Being Talked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 26 — Talk of a territorial right-of-way through British Columbia to Alaska, and for British Columbians through the State of Washington has already been heard in semiofficial circles, although no steps have been taken as yet by either government to go into this matter formally.

It is known that Central British Columbians would like a 20-mile corridor through Washington State, so that they may motor to the Pacific Coast without crossing two almost impassable summits of the Cascades in British Columbia.

Premier John Hart has been asked to see what he can do about the matter. Mr. Hart said he would ask Ottawa to approach Washington on the matter. Senator Warren G. Magnusson, a strong booster of international co-operation between Washington State, British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon, said he thought the idea a splendid one.

E. T. Kenney, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Government, reported on his return from Alaska that Alaskans had told him they want a corridor through 60 miles of British Columbia territory, linking the Alaska Military Highway at a point west of Whitehorse, with Haines, on the sea, near Skagway. Mr. Kenney said he couldn't give away Canadian territory, but, like Senator Magnusson favored the idea.

Mr. Kenney, who has lived in northern British Columbia for years is friendly to Americans. He has come to take his place in cabinet counsels in Victoria convinced that this Province must work intimately and harmoniously with the United States for the development of the Northland.

In the Legislature last session he suggested an international state in the north. This rather shocked some Canadians, who don't want to give away any of their sovereignty. But Mr. Kenney points out British Columbia is too vast a territory to develop alone, that such development needs the help of the Americans, who want to develop Alaska.

These two suggested corridors are small compared to the biggest corridor of all—the Alaska Military Highway, running 600 miles through British Columbia and nearly 400 miles through the Yukon Territory before it reaches the Alaska border.

Terms of the agreement between Canada and the United States which led to the building of the road provide that after the war the U. S. will turn over to Canada that portion of the road in Canada. But Canada can never possibly afford the maintenance of such a long highway and the British Columbia government has limited interest in it as it runs through an isolated section. It is not considered unlikely that Washington may approach the Canadian Government on the question of continued possession of the road with right of way open for Canadians.

Air Band's Leader Missing on Flight

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—Maj. Glenn Miller, Director of the American Army Air Forces Band and a former popular orchestra leader in the United States, is missing on a flight from England to Paris, it was announced Dec. 25.

Major Miller, whose home is in Tenafly, N. J., left England on Dec. 15 as a passenger aboard a plane. No trace of the plane has been found since. His Air Force Band had been playing in Paris—but no member of the band was with him on the flight.

Candle 'Lighted' in 1912 Glows in Cleveland Window

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26 (AP)—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet during World War I, passed on seven years ago, but today a confidential episode reflecting his faith in humanity was disclosed for the first time.

William Dinwoodie, Cleveland News Church Editor, said that 10 years ago Mr. Baker told him this story which was not to be made public until some time after his passing.

One night in 1912, when Mr. Baker was Cleveland's Mayor, his chauffeur drew to a curb and entered a store. A figure stepped to the side of the automobile in which Mr. Baker sat alone.

"A revolver was thrust through the side window and a voice remarked: 'This is a holdup.'" Mr. Baker said, "I was frightened but I asked what he wanted.

"'Your money,' he replied. 'Better hand it over without any fuss.'

"Something in the young man's face appealed to me. I couldn't think of him as a robber.

"'Won't you tell me why you're doing this?' I asked.

"'I had to, mister. There's no one willing to give me a job, and I'm hungry.'

"'Suppose I were to offer you a job? Suppose I were to give you some money—a loan, say—until you could get back on your feet?'

"The gun was withdrawn as quickly as it appeared. I took out my pocketbook and gave him my business card and a $10 bill.

"'If you come around to my office tomorrow I'll see that you get the job,' I told him."

Mr. Baker called a business acquaintance that night, asking him to give the youth a job. The friend consented.

"The next morning I wondered if I'd done right, but my doubts disappeared as my caller showed up. His face and hands were scrubbed to a pink. His clothes were old but neat.

"'This much I'll promise you,' he said, 'You'll never have cause to regret what you've done.'

"Today my young friend holds a highly responsible position and there's no telling how far he'll go."

Mr. Dinwoodie concluded:

"I passed the home of the man who had pressed the gun on Mr. Baker during the snowstorm a few nights ago. In the window was a holly wreath—and in the center of the wreath a lighted candle."

Handicraft Teachers Sought In New York Rural Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26—The 1945 Legislature will be asked to approve a long-range program, sponsored by the State Education Department and others, for the training of men and women to become teachers of handicrafts in the rural communities. The program will be approved by the Regents of the University, and the legislative measure providing for an appropriation to start the work has been drafted.

Briefly, the program calls for the establishment of centers where training will be given the men and women of the community and teach them how to make various articles. It has the enthusiastic support of Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb of New York City, President of the American Craftsmen Co-operative Council, and Mrs. Owen D. Young of Van Hornesville, both of whom have been working along these lines and have had success in their efforts to provide work for persons in the rural districts who are otherwise idle during the winter months.

Mrs. Young started a school a few years ago where women were trained to make homespun cloth and to develop fabrics that found a ready market in the metropolitan centers in this and other States. She paid the tuition of these workers and gave them a start, implementing this with her boundless enthusiasm. The work was started in a humble Grange hall with six girls as the nucleus of a weaving group. The war took some of the girls, but the plant is still going strong and Mrs. Young believes that after the war there will be many others to take up this employment.

The idea of this enterprise got off to a fine start at a conference a few months ago at Paul Smith's College, where men and women prominent in handicraft activity attended and discussed the subject. Mrs. Webb said her experience was that these workers could earn an average of from $35 to $50 a week, provided they conformed to certain standards of quality and price.

The program has been found very helpful in other states, especially in New Hampshire where there are 1,300 persons on this work. Canadians also have taken kindly to the employment.

Three Thurstons Know Names, All but Their Own Fishbait's

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The new Congress may show up now . . . the Three Thurstons are ready.

The Three Thurstons really aren't Thurstons at all. They only act like magicians.

They sit by the rostrum in the House and, like magic, reel off the names of every one of the 435 members whether they have seen them before or not.

They are Col. Bill Roy, the Assistant Parliamentarian; George Maurer, the Reading Clerk, and Fishbait Miller, Custodian of the 103-year-old mace.

Speaker Sam Rayburn will tell you how important they are to the orderly conduct of the House.

Sam is pretty good at remembering the names and states of the members. But with 90 new ones coming in . . . a vast majority strangers . . . the Speaker would have a tough time all alone "recognizing" them for the privilege of the floor—which means a speech.

That's where the Three Thurstons step in. One of them is always Johnny-on-the-Spot ready to whisper to the Speaker when a new member gets up:

"That's Doakes of Arkansas."

The Speaker "recognizes" the gentleman for whatever business the gentleman had in mind. And you can imagine that the gentleman is pleased about the whole thing. How in the world, he wonders for a while, does the fabulous Rayburn do it?

"It's easy.

The Three Thurstons just go on a rampage for a couple of weeks. That's all there is to it.

They have a book. It has pictures of every member. The day after election, letters go out to the newcomers for pictures and biographies.

Then the three sit down for hours daily and study the pictures, memorizing the facial characteristics.

Being so good at that sort of thing, you'd think they knew Fishbait's right name. Come to think of it, most everyone around the House says, he's been Fishbait for so many years they don't know him by any other handle.

Fishbait won't tell you, either. He likes it.

De Gaulle's Documents Safe

LONDON, Dec. 26 (Reuter)—Secret documents left behind by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Brittany before his flight to England were hidden on a rented farm and remained concealed there until the day of liberation, according to reports received from Paris.

At the time of the French collapse Madame de Gaulle, the General's wife, took refuge with her three children with a Breton fisherman and his wife at Carantel.

General de Gaulle came to visit them during their three-week stay there.

Then, one day, Madame de Gaulle left for England leaving with the fisherman and his wife a large bundle of papers, "General de Gaulle's private and most secret documents."

When the Germans came to his town, the fisherman, Monsieur Moncus, took the bundle and hid it in his barn.

Their house was visited many times by the Gestapo but the fisherman and his wife kept their secret.

M. Moncus decided, however, that the documents would be safer on his rented land at the far end of the town and carried them there on a wheelbarrow.

Thus the documents remained buried until the day of liberation, when M. Moncus proudly wrote to General de Gaulle that his property was safe.

On his faded blue overall the venerable white-haired fisherman now wears a large golden Cross of Lorraine—a present from General de Gaulle.

Costs of Education Move Up in Quincy

A jump from $71.39 for each pupil per capita cost of providing free education for Quincy school children in 1927 to $113.74 in 1943, is reported by the Quincy Taxpayers' Association in its annual report. The statistics are shown in connection with a financial survey of the city's public school system.

Commenting on the increase, the Association report stated in part that the capital investment and interest charges applying to school buildings are not included in these figures. The bulk of the expense is found in salaries.

"A relatively small part of the increased cost is due to additional facilities which have been provided. Until recently some of the increased cost was attributable to an increasing proportion of the school population being found in the high school. While during the last few years there has been a constant increase in the cost of living, the index figures of the Massachusetts Bureau of Necessities of Life show a net increase for 1943 as compared with 1927 of less than 3½ per cent.

Brookline Selectmen Urge Compliance With Ceilings

The Brookline Chamber of Commerce and Town Selectmen have indorsed the grocer-consumer anti-inflation campaign currently being conducted by the War Price and Rationing Board to help keep food prices down. In a formal statement to citizens, the Selectmen urged wholehearted participation by frank and friendly adherence to the ceiling price program.

Citing that "inflation would result in bankruptcies, unemployment and needless poverty," C. E. Hawkins, Secretary of the Chamber, asked that all local business post ceiling prices where they can be read easily by customers and to participate wholeheartedly in the campaign.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (Churches and Society): Playhouse Theater, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 5.

United States

California

El Centro: Church Edifice, Seventh and Olive Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 31.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.
Merced: Merced Women's Club House, 707 Twenty-second Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 31.
Venice: (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m. Jan. 5.
Vista: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Dec. 31.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

Kentucky

Louisville (Third Church): Woman's Club, 1320 South Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.
Paducah: Tilgham High School Auditorium, Murrell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Louisiana

De Ridder: Church Auditorium, 107 Wilson Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 31.
Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.
Shreveport: Byrd High School Auditorium, 3201 Line Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 400 West Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Edifice, 475 North Kingshighway, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

New York

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 4.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West at Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

Texas

Orange: Woman's Club Building, Fifth and Pine, 3 p. m., Dec. 31.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

New York

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc on Dec. 31, Jan. 7, 21.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 25.

Eastern States

New York

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 7, 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist 8 p. m., KFOX 1280kc, on Dec. 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on Dec. 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590 ke. on Jan. 21, Feb. 18.

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More Servicemen Face Trial For Selling Military Supplies

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—A high-ranking American officer predicted today that many unpleasant details would be unfolded in February when the Army brings to trial another batch of United States servicemen accused of selling cigarettes, gasoline, and other military supplies to the French "black market."

"I know of tanks sitting empty without a drop of gasoline while soldiers behind the lines peddled it by the gallon," the officer said as he discussed thefts and hi-jacking activities for which scores of soldiers already have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year to life.

His statement indicated that new light might be shed upon the extent of American soldiers' participation in the "black market," although many general officers have denied that the loss of supplies or gasoline — estimated at several hundred thousand gallons a week —has affected the current military situation.

They pointed out that the losses have occurred for the most part many miles behind the battle lines and that fuel supply levels in combat areas are high.

Nevertheless details already unfolded have revealed fantastic incidents of army truck drivers being ambushed on lonely roads and relieved of vehicles and cargoes at gunpoint, or of drivers delivering loaded trucks to "black market" operators at fees reportedly ranging up to $6,000.

Developing from operations that had a patriotic basis under German occupation, the French "black market" expanded in post-invasion days into a gigantic combine of dealers in stolen goods, counterfeiters, and speculators. It reached staggering proportions and American soldiers were drawn into its operations.

For every American arrested for "black-marketing," 10 French civilians have been taken into custody, charged chiefly with having American equipment in their possession and selling it illegally. However, 95 per cent of this was delivered to their hands by Americans.

A total of 184 American officers and men are awaiting hearings at the new series of trials scheduled to open the first week in February. All are members of two special battalions operating French railroads.

Germans Risk Reserve Forces In Counterdrive for Belgium

Continued from Page 1

had been prepared for the von Rundstedt counteroffensive by reports and discussions by military experts declaring that the American First Army and adjoining force which penetrated Germany through Belgium and Luxemburg had used up its attacking power by its steady pounding.

Military minded Germans drew the conclusion that it was Germany's turn to launch an offensive but, following the same classic line of military thought, only a limited objective was foreseen in a normal play of offensive and counteroffensive.

Possibility of Stalemate

If the destroyed occupying armies still existed, a grand offensive for the reconquest of France would still be possible. But even if Marshal von Rundstedt throws in his entire strategic reserves, competent military experts with a knowledge of the approximate size of German reserves don't foresee a greater advantage for Germany from its offensive than a winter stalemate on the Western Front.

Meanwhile the greatest effort of Hitler's staff will be to maintain German strategic reserve at full strength. It is now composed of reorganized and rearmed seasoned troops whose place was taken at the front by this year's recruits, by younger volunteers, and the older Volkssturm (People's Army.)

The Volkssturm is the focus of a great fuss—special ceremonies, parades, addresses by party leaders—all to whip up a patriotic fervor as these older men take their oath. In Western Germany and lower Austria there is a continual solemn swearing in of the Volkssturm who are told that defense of the fatherland depends on them.

Anti-Smear Bill Is Made Into Law

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed legislation outlawing anonymous political statements relating to any candidate for federal office.

Teh measure makes it a criminal offense for any "person, association, organization, committee or corporation" to publish or distribute any political statement regarding such a candidate unless it bears the names of the persons responsible for its publicatoin.

Maximum penalty is a year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine. The ban applies to campaign literature in primary elections or political party conventions as well as to general elections.

Negro U. S. Airman Hero Killed in Action in Austria

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26 (AP)—Capt. William J. Faulkner, Jr., one of the first Negroes to receive a commission in the Army Air Forces, was killed in action over Austria Nov. 7, the War Department informed his parents today.

The son of Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Dean of Fisk University here, and Mrs. Faulkner, the young officer had completed 56 missions as a fighter pilot and had been awarded the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

SS and Fascists Blamed In North Italy Massacre

By the Associated Press

The Office of War Information reported last night that members of the German SS (Elite Guard) and Italian Fascists had massacred about 300 civilians at Monchio, in the Reggio Emilia region of northern Italy, according to reports received from abroad.

The OWI said the persons massacred were accused of sympathizing with Italian patriots, according to Italian Partisans who reached Florence after passing through the enemy lines.

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Miss Lidia Manson, Russian-born engineer on a "development team" in an Olean, N. Y., Diesel-engine plant, told the National Association of Manufacturers that "through industry-sponsored research, anything that looks as if it might work gets a chance" in the United States. She was the only woman speaker at the recent annual N. A. M. meeting in New York. A graduate of the Sorbonne in Paris, she fled Europe after the Germans overran western Europe. She is employed by Clark Brothers Company, Inc., one of the Dresser Industries, Inc. In expressing appreciation for opportunities given her, she praised the United States, where industrial "failure is less feared than stagnation."

Pope Indorses Allied Proposals For Union Against Aggression

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 26 (AP)—Pope Pius XII in his annual Christmas message welcomed Allied proposals for a strong organization to prevent aggression, but warned no "perpetual burden" should be imposed on vanquished nations if peace is to endure.

While governments and peoples responsible for this war must be punished, the Pontiff declared, they eventually must be allowed to become members of the society of nations.

In his sixth Christmas war address radiocast to the world, Pope Pius praised as the best form of government a democracy founded on the obligations as well as rights of individuals, declared that democracy can exist in a monarchy as well as republic, and denounced state absolutism.

Earlier in an address to the College of Cardinals, the Pope spoke specifically against "the enemy of Christ and his church" who, he said, was trying to "transform himself into an angel of light," using the words liberty, independence, and democracy to "chloroform the vigilance" of the faithful.

He did not, however, identify this "enemy of Christ."

The Pontiff's radiocast message stressed that future peace hangs on recognition of the principle of the unity of all nations and the family of peoples.

While acknowledging that nations responsible for war must be punished, he asserted the peace settlement "should not impose any perpetual burden" on the losers if new war is to be avoided.

To deny them the hope of being accepted into the family of nations, the Pontiff said, "would be the reverse of far-seeing wisdom. It would be to assume the grave responsibility of barring the way to a general liberation from all the disastrous consequences . . . of the gigantic cataclysm."

He declared that while the unity of mankind is essential for world reform and peace guarantees, each nation "must retain an equal right to its own sovereignty" within the international society.

"Only thus will the spirit of sane democracy be able to pervade the vast and thorny ground of foreign relations," the Pontiff said, asserting that wars will continue to be waged until the greater part of humanity cries out for a war against war.

Insisting that men should not be obliged to obey a government if they are not free to criticize it, he said "the masses are an easy plaything in the hands of anyone who exploits their instincts and impressions, ready to follow in turn, today this flag, tomorrow another." Such men, he added, "are the capital enemy of true democracy and of its ideal of liberty and equality."

Declaring that if aggressors feel they will be punished by the whole world, a new world will arise out of the darkness, the Papal leader called for economic and military sanctions against such aggressors within the framework of justice.

Setback to Allies in Europe Reverses Trend to Disunity

Continued from Page 1

if supplies, troops and ships would have been sent in such quantities to General MacArthur. Current Pacific victories, in one sense, are the measure of Allied overconfidence on the Western Front. It is doubtful if Allied shipping is capable of transporting two full-scale, simultaneous wars in different hemispheres.

One problem of the conferences with Mr. Law is to get faster unloading and turn-around of Atlantic shipping. It is learned that ships are tied up at French and continental piers, waiting unloading, or anchored, waiting a chance to dock. The ships are virtually being used as warehouses in some instances, for goods which have no other storage place. One of the first big problems is to break this bottleneck.

The European setback is throwing new light on the intelligence work of the Army. It appears that the military was surprised by the German massing of force for the break-through. One of the results is apt to be a military reorganization. As now set up, the Army is divided among personnel, intelligence, operations, and supply branches. Of these intelligence, or the so-called "Number 2," has frequently been weakest. Its officers have been outranked, it is charged. In peacetime little work is given it, and this tends, it is alleged, to divert to its group officers of mediocre talents.

Closer Co-operation

A shake-up is likely to result, also closer co-operation with "O. S. S."—the Office of Strategic Services, Director of which is Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan. The O. S. S. is the agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for psychological warfare, also closely connected with intelligence.

The new, harder sterner war imposes immediate burdens on the home front. Food restrictions, manpower restrictions, elimination of experiences like animal racing, are just the start.

Critical materials will be more critical; the danger of inflation through surplus earnings and diminished civilian goods will be enhanced.

A consolation in this picture is the vigorous reaction of the American public. No great emergency has ever faced the nation—when the full facts were known—to which it did not respond.

C.I.O. Hits Job Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations expressed belief the problem of workers leaving war plants for peace-time jobs "has been greatly overstressed."

A study of the situation, published in the current issue of the C. I. O. Economic Outlook, characterized the "exodus" of war workers to jobs with better long-range outlook as "fictional."

The study labeled the "exodus" as a "creation of the press and certain Army officials."

"The C. I. O. Department of Research and Education, which publishes the Outlook, made a study of the 'quit rate' to expose the fictional character of 'the exodus,'" the C. I. O. said in a statement.

The study covered the five months' period, May to October, this year, in comparison with the like period in 1943.

Twenty-eight war industries were chosen for the survey. Of 328 available reports on quitting rates in those industries, 201 disclosed a decrease in job leavers in 1944, with no change in 13. In only 25 cases was the quit rate "appreciably higher" in 1944 than in 1943 ,the C. I. O. said.

"We do not question the fact that in some instances workers are leaving their war jobs for jobs with peace-time security," the Outlook said. "We do believe the seriousness of this problem has been greatly overstressed."

Tire Plant Uses G. I.'s

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26 (AP)—Approximately 50 soldiers marched into the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation plant Dec. 23 to help alleviate a manpower shortage and step up production of critically needed tires for military vehicles.

H. William Mackay, Dunlop Personnel Manager, said the plant had been forced to "fall behind schedule and eliminate an entire shift because of insufficient manpower." He asserted Dunlop "has been trying unsuccessfully for six months to solve its manpower problem by drawing from the local labor market."

Leo A. Sweeney, District Superintendent of the United States Employment Service, said the servicemen were drawn from within the continental limits of the United States and have all had previous experience in the industry. On 90-day furloughs for warplant work, they are subject to Army rules under Capt. Rufus V. Jones, Signal Corps labor officer.

Captain Jones said the men receive the prevailing wage and military rank comes second to production ability in job assignments.

Allied Chiefs In Prayer For Early Peace

By the Associated Press

Around the world last night a prayer went up in all Allied nations and on all Allied battle fronts—a prayer for a quick victory and an enduring peace—on the sixth Christmas Day of global warfare.

For Americans, observing their fourth Yuletide at war, attention was riveted on the Western Front in Europe, where United States soldiers were locked with a desperate enemy staging his supreme effort to turn back an Allied tide.

Those Americans abroad who were not occupied with the grim business of fighting marked the holiday in as nearly traditional ways as possible—and some were fortunate enough to have real Christmas trees or real Christmas dinners.

King George VI of England voiced the prayer of all Allied peoples. In an address from the royal fireside, heard in the United States and the Commonwealth, the Monarch expressed the hope that "before the next Christmas the story of liberation and triumph will be complete."

British King's Message

In his most optimistic wartime Christmas message to his people, the British ruler said that "the lamps which the Germans put out all over Europe, first in 1914 and then in 1939, are being slowly rekindled," and he added that "we long for a new birth of freedom and order among all nations so that happiness and concord may prevail and the scourge of war may be banished from our midst."

In like vein, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands sent her people a message of hope and of confidence in speedy liberation, telling them that "the message of Christmas enables us to call a courageous and convincing 'no' to the dark powers that threaten us with destruction."

In another message to the Netherlands people, Prince Bernhard, speaking as Commander in Chief of the Netherlands armed forces, paid tribute to the valor of his countrymen.

On Sunday Pope Pius XII called upon the nations of the world to form an organization for lasting peace.

Americans in London, grimly following reports of the great battle in Belgium, joined their British friends in what probably was the quietest Christmas observance on record here.

Hundreds of American airmen in action at noon had their Christmas turkey dinners and observance later in the day at bases scattered all over Britain.

Turkey Dinner

In the Far East other Americans observed the day. In North Burma, some Army units built Christmas trees of bamboo and others received real Christmas trees flown in from India by 10th Air Force planes.

In Myitkyina there were 11 church services, attended by Americans, British, Indians, Chinese, Burmese, and Kachins. The Red Cross presented a pageant of the birth of Jesus.

All the Americans in Myitkyina had turkey for dinner.

China's war capital, Chungking, spent its eighth Christmas of the conflict heartened by the failure of the Japanese to make good a boast—the boast that Kunming and Chungking would be theirs by Christmas.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek gave a Chinese-American Christmas luncheon for about 20 guests, including Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's representative.

Appeal to Churches

In Chungking, General Chiang, in a radio message to the churches of China, called on the churches to do all they could in the coming year to aid incapacitated soldiers and homeless, destitute refugees "for we shall then fulfill our duties as Christians and as citizens."

King Haakon of Norway, in a radiocast to his people from London, held out the hope of early victory and liberation before another Christmas.

In Bethlehem, the birth of Jesus was re-enacted last night. Manger Square was packed tight with men in uniform.

One of London's gayest holiday parties was held deep underground in one of the city's most blitzed boroughs. It was for 70 children sheltered in three subway stations. Many of the three-year-olds present had spent every night of their lives wrapped in blankets on the dirty platforms lulled by the roar of passing trains.

Bomb Targets Increase

Surface canals and pipe lines for city water supplies, being easily seen from airplanes, face increasing hazards with the development of bombing techniques.

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WHEN YOU ARE DRIVING IN THAT AREA, TRAVEL THE OCEAN HI-WAY

How U. S. Third Fleet Celebrates Yuletide

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD A BATTLESHIP WITH THE THIRD FLEET. Via Navy Radio, Dec. 25. Delayed.—Thousands of miles from home, men of the Third Fleet nevertheless had at least a token observance of Christmas.

We have been thinking especially of home in recent days. Many of us have not yet received mail and packages. At the fleet anchorage Admiral William F. Halsey had a Tank Landing Ship converted into a special mail sorting ship. This floating post office has been handling an average of more than 200,000 letters and 15,000 parcels daily in recent weeks.

But in many ways Christmas had to be a routine day at sea. Watches had to be stood, guns to be manned, and ship's work to be done. But there was a turkey dinner with fixings on most ships in this task force.

Early Observance

Christmas "came early" across the international date line. For while we observed Christmas Day out here, it was still Christmas Eve back home.

On our great warship the chief commissary steward used 3,100 pounds of turkey, 1,600 pounds of mashed potatoes, 380 pounds of buttered asparagus tips, 350 pounds of sage dressing, 80 gallons of giblet gravy, 3,000 hot rolls, 48 gallons of sweet mixed pickles and olives, 508 pounds of fruit cake, and 200 gallons of ice cream.

In addition to Protestant and Roman Catholic church services, there was a Christmas Eve program, "Jamboree," vaudeville and band show, and singing traditional carols.

Varied Entertainment

High lights of the "Jamboree" included a contortionist, hill billies, a climactic number called "Harlem in the Pacific" in which Negro stewards and mates gave out with tap dances and close harmony, and a jitterbug finale, "One O'Clock Jump."

At one of the programs Vicki, the ship's small tan mascot dog—veteran of many Pacific battles—received a Christmas present of a large bone tied with red ribbon.

As their contribution to the festivities, the men in the sail loft painted Santa Claus and a Bethlehem scene on canvas which served as a backdrop for the programs.

'Alfalfa Bill' Finds Slice of Oklahoma

TISHOMINGO, Okla., Dec. 26 (AP)—Former Gov. William H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, who has been studying documents dating back to 1824 while writing a history of Oklahoma, says his State has been shortchanged. He declares that all along the north border Kansas is poaching on 531 feet that really belong to Oklahoma.

Furthermore:

"Until 1905, Fort Smith, Ark., belonged to the Indian Territory (which became Oklahoma). If I had known that when I was Governor, I would have attached it."

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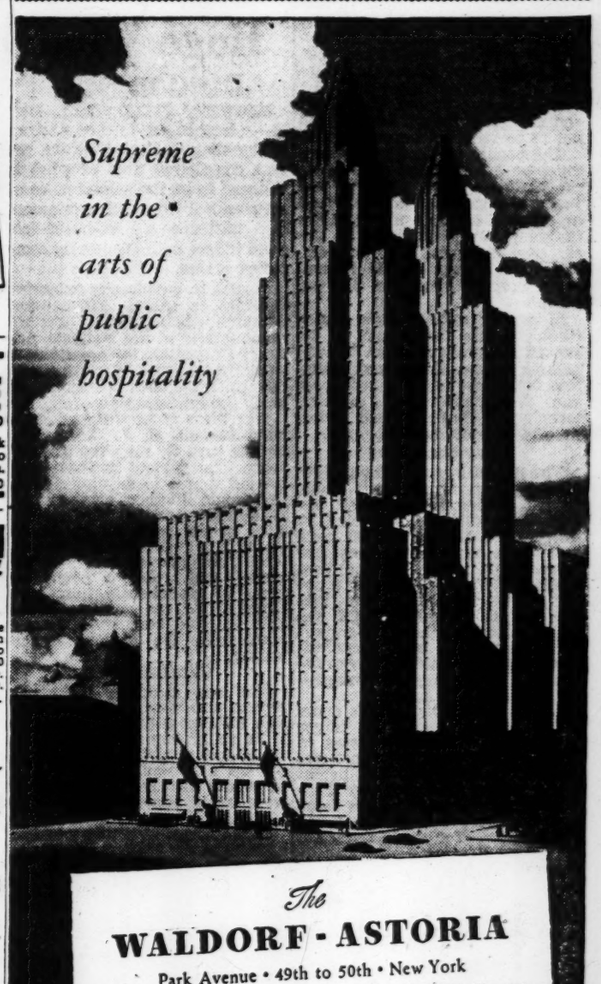

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People of Kent Give War Epic In 'Bomb Alley'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Little is yet known of what the Londoners suffered during the three months in which they were pelted by V-1 robot bombs that wrecked a round million of their homes. Still less is known abroad of how the people of Sussex, Surrey and Kent took over the self-sacrificing, unsung task of acting as London's shield against the new abomination.

However, the story of "Bomb Alley"—the strip of southeast England over which the robots made their leap from launching platforms in the Pas de Calais—has been told in the monthly "Local Government Service" as far as Kent is concerned and it will join the chronicles of heroism with which the book of this war is so thickly strewn.

Kent, being the continental tip of the British triangle, has watched everything good or bad come across the Channel, from Christianity and cherry trees to the legions of Caesar, Hengest, and Horsa, and, almost, Spain of the Armada days. But it never witnessed such a monstrosity as Hitler's devilish buzzbombs.

On Government orders, the bombs must be fought and exploded over the shining orchards and golden hop fields of the "Garden of England!" They must be brought down among the towns and villages of Kent if London was not to be wrecked beyond repair.

The people of Kent knew there must be a heavy toll of lives as the bombs crashed to earth and that whole streets of houses would be stripped of roofs and windows as bombs were exploded in the air. But farmers, fruit-growers, hop-pickers, men of the Cinque Ports braced themselves for the ordeal.

Masses of ack-ack guns began rumbling into the county to be ranged in a great arc from Dungeness to Dover. Shells and splinters from this barrage and from guns at all points, not to mention machinegun bullets were flying over the county day and night.

Many Shot Down

The ordeal began in the middle of June and lasted until about Sept. 1. During the first week, before the bombs were coming in full volume, a large number were shot down over Kent. Altogether more than 1,000 bombs were shot down in Kent and a similar number were brought down into the sea off the coast. Of the 8,000 bombs which the Germans are estimated to have launched, Kent and Sussex between them accounted for a large percentage—all intended for London.

It cost the Kentish people many killed and injured, the larger proportion of casualties being in the eight Kentish boroughs nearest to London. The bombs which found their way to these boroughs wrought enormous damage. But throughout all the towns and villages—Tonbridge, Dartford, Maidstone, Romney, Hythe, Sevenoaks, Dover—the bombs left their trail of wreckage.

It was an extraordinary battle for Kent—far more testing than a straight land fight. The ack-ack barrage and the RAF overhead did the actual fighting. The Kentish people, sleepless and weary under the continuous din and hail of splinters had to show their mettle by carrying on the work in cities and fields as if nothing unusual were afoot, while the fire, relief, and other emergency forces were as keenly on the watch and as prompt to arrive where wanted as in the Battle of Britain. The training they got for an entirely different purpose more than justified itself in the new calamity.

Kent was still determined to show that "England can take it." Alderman E. S. Oak-Rhind of the Kent Civil Defense Committee said: "The land girls never stopped work—but I saw one of them weep when a bomb escaped and sped Londonward, and to me this typified Kent's attitude to London."

Economist Sees Ruin In Pressure Groups

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Stuart Chase, economist, asserting there are more than 400 organized lobbies in Washington, predicted that "if the pressure group free-for-all holds the stage, economic breakdown is not far away."

In a report to the Twentieth Century Fund, portions of which were made public by Evans Clark, Executive Director," Mr. Chase classified lobbies in five groups: "the big three"—official business, labor, and farm organizations; specialized producers—such as cattlemen, citrus growers, publishers, broadcasting stations, telephone interests; professional and occupations groups—such as bankers, real estate men, advertisers, doctors, teachers, lawyers; reformers—such as conservationists and birth control advocates; the governments in exile.

The economist said that "practically all the labors of the economic pressure groups" revolve around the twin goals of "a direct subsidy for the interest itself, or a hand grenade for a competitor." He added, however, that "this is no harmony chorus," because such goals were often "in violent conflict as among the several groups."

Flood Control Bill Signed by President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt's signature put a billion dollar program of approved flood control projects on the nation's postwar books Dec. 23.

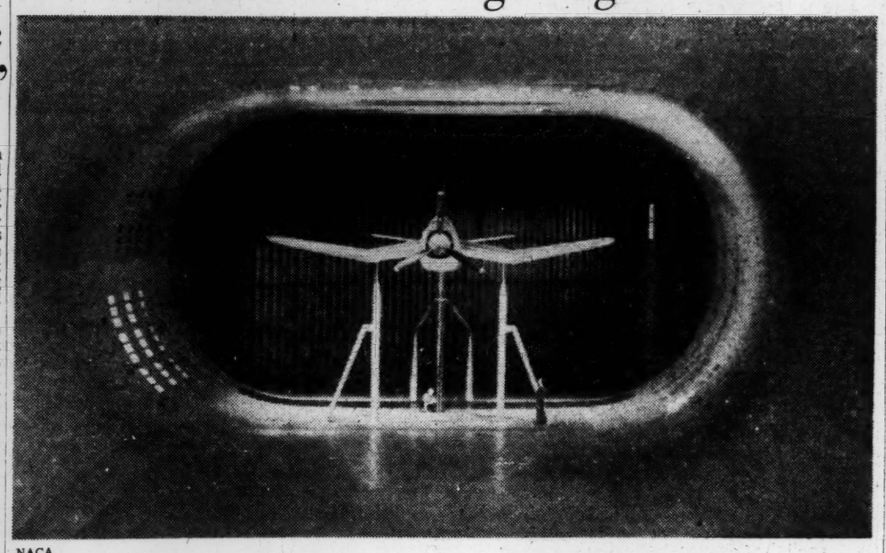
But Congress still must appropriate the money for the projects, which encompass not only flood checking works, but also reclamation, hydroelectric power and similar developments.

In signing the bill authorizing the program, the President said the legislation "is a step forward in the development of our national water resources and power policies."

In approving Missouri Valley projects embraced by the bill, Mr. Roosevelt said he did so in the understanding that the measure would not jeopardize in any way the formation of a Missouri Valley authority.

Such a program, which would be in some ways parallel to the Tennessee Valley Authority, should be considered at an early opportunity by the next Congress, the President asserted.

Planes Put Through Rigid Tests



NACA

Navy Scout Bomber Poised for Wind-Tunnel Tryout

Bomber, built at the El Segundo plant of the Douglas Aircraft Company, ready for testing in the giant wind tunnel recently completed at the Ames Aeronautical Research Laboratory, Moffett Field, Calif. Six propeller-motor drive units are capable of simulating a 200 m.p.h. speed.

Huge Wind Tunnel to Aid Mastery of Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOFFETT FIELD, Calif., Dec. 26—A further step toward mastery of the air is indicated by the recent completion here of what is believed to be the largest piece of aeronautical research equipment in existence—a 40-by-80-foot wind tunnel built for testing completed planes.

It adds to the already extensive facilities of Ames Aeronautical Research Laboratory, western headquarters of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, agency established 28 years ago by the United States Congress to study the fundamentals of flight.

War birds grow their wings in wind tunnels, N. A. C. A. technicians say. So may the birds of peace. The Wright brothers used a wind tunnel to develop a wing that would lift them off the earth. Eiffel used one to calculate the force of the wind on his tower. Today it is regulation practice for West Coast manufacturers of aircraft to test models of new plane types in model-scale tunnels at Moffett Field, and now they will be able to give completed aircraft built from the models' further testing.

Structure Huge

The new structure makes the person who views it from the inside feel like a diminished pigmy. If he could stay around when its six 40-foot propellers start whooping up a 200-mile-an-hour gale, he would also feel as though he were being blown in several directions at the same time!

This tunnnel structure measures approximately 868 feet long by 399 feet wide by 180 feet high and covers an area of eight acres. The air passage varies in size from 40 feet high by 80 feet wide at the test section to 132½ feet high by 172½ feet wide at the entrance cone. Through this air passage the six huge propellers circulate 24,000,000 cubic feet of air.

The full-scale wind tunnel at Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, Langley Field, Virginia—with the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, the N. A. C. A.'s other research center—could be placed inside Moffett Field's new piece of laboratory equipment, and without an undue amount of squeezing at that.

Takes Big Planes

The test section of the wind tunnel is big enough to admit, through hydraulically operated doors, airplanes of wing spans up to approximately 72 feet. This means that all current fighter-type aircraft, as well as medium bombers and attack planes, such as B-25's, B-26's, A-20's, and A-26's, can be tested as complete airplanes in the wind tunnel.

The design of the structure was begun at the Langley Field laboratory late in 1940 and completed here. It was formally put into operation on June 8 last. The over-all cost was about $7,000,000, approximately $900,000 of which went for electrical installations.

Ames Laboratory, like the other two operated by N. A. C. A., is a place for specialists. Its need for more men and women of high professional qualifications, in view of the wartime urgency of its assignment, is pressing.

It needs college graduates who have majored in mechanical, civil, electrical, and aeronautical engineering; engineering test pilots who have majored in engineering and have had training in all types of planes; scientific aids who have had at least two years of college work, including physics, chemistry, and mathematics. For such, N. A. C. A. also holds out the promise of postwar careers.

Important Work Done

Some months ago, John F. Victory, Secretary of N. A. C. A., summarized what the laboratories in Virginia, Ohio, and California are doing in terms of what air safety means to parents who have sons in the Air Forces.

"When they engage the enemy over Europe," Mr. Victory said, "they are entrusting their lives not to fragile, underpowered, and underprotected aircraft as in World War I, and not merely to aircraft that represent the best of manufacturing technique and skill, but to aircraft whose design incorporates as far as possible the results of organized scientific research and development in three great research stations having a plant value of $70,000,000 and a staff of over 5,000 employees."

One of Moffett Field's outstanding contributions to aviation, Mr. Victory pointed out, is its development of the use of exhaust heat to prevent formation of ice on the leading edges, wings, tail surfaces, and windshields of aircraft. This means safety under weather conditions in which flight would previously have been utterly impossible.

70-80,000 G. I.'s On Rotation List

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Army is returning a total of 70,000 to 80,000 men every month from overseas, but only about 22,000 of the total are coming back under the rotation plan.

About 8,000 are being returned for temporary duty in the States. The remainder represents sick and wounded soldiers, and men brought back for operational reasons.

The information came from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in reply to a letter from Senator Guy Cordon (R) of Oregon. The Senator had received several petitions from relatives and friends of personnel of the 41st Division, which has been in the Pacific theater of operations more than two years. The petition pleaded that the 41st be brought home, with regiments having the longest combat service given preference.

Mr. Stimson wrote that he saw no way in which one unit could be singled out for return without setting off a series of similar transfers which would "severely damage" the war effort.

Mineral Exports Heavy

Mineral products account for 99 per cent of Bolivian exports.

Lights Go Out For City Near Top of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 26—The lights have gone out in Hammerfest. Only the fading glow of the fires started by German S. S. demolition squads, and the occasional rosy flicker of the Northern Lights, remained to break the Arctic darkness which has now descended upon the most northerly town in the whole world.

This once proud "City of Light," where some 4,000 Norwegians, with the aid of modern natural science and with the spirit of pioneers, had conquered nature's realm of cold and darkness and built up a flourishing community of fishermen and fur-traders, now lies empty, with every mark of civilized living wiped out by the rough hands of the modern barbarians.

Before the Germans came, Hammerfest was the symbol of man's struggle to subdue the most stubborn forces of nature. Far back in the middle ages Norwegian fishermen and seal-hunters, pushing steadily northward against the cold and fury of polar storms, had discovered here on Whale Island a small bay, 300 miles beyond the Arctic Circle which could provide shelter for their boats and a landing-ground for their catches.

Gradually, a regular fishing station grew up. Then in 1787 a few bold men resolved to found a permanent trading station there; and Hammerfest became a "chartered market-town." At first, only a handful of people were prepared to face the rigors of the Arctic winter in so bleak and remote a settlement. But during the nineteenth century the fishing and whaling trade grew and flourished, especially with Russia. Then in 1891 came Hammerfest's proudest day. Before any other town in Europe, before even the great capital cities of the south, it lit up its streets with the system of electric lighting invented by Edison.

After lighting came heating, and then power—all supplied from local waterfalls. A modern factory was built to fillet, freeze and pack the fresh cod and herring as they were brought in by the fishermen. By 1939 Hammerfest, in latitude 71 2/3 degrees North, was a thriving modern community, with its people living in warm, comfortable houses and its streets continuously ablaze with light throughout the winter months.

Now the homes—all of them—have been burnt to the ground, and the hard-working fisherfolk and the factory workers have been driven like cattle in the wake of the retreating German army. The toil of centuries has been destroyed in a few days. An outpost of civilization has been blotted out—to "protect" the Norwegians from the "uncivilized Bolsheviks."

Now it awaits the rebirth which will come after the war.

Santa Joins 2,000 Who Toiled Sans Pay

By the Associated Press

Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 26

Santa Claus, blow torch in hand, put in a few licks for the war effort here yesterday.

A Brunswick resident, dressed as Santa Claus, boarded a ship under construction, congratulated 2,000 shipyard workers who gave up their Christmas holiday to work without pay, and then went to work himself.

Later he went to the shipyard cafeteria and aided office workers in serving free meals to the workers who volunteered to work on the holiday as a gift to the boys overseas.

The volunteer workers were among the 13,000 employees of the J. A. Jones Construction company. They helped speed construction on the seventh merchant vessel built at the yards this month. Volunteer cafeteria workers included General Manager E. J. Kratt.

Washington Again Sees France Stand as Great World Power

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—A new chapter in Franco-American relations opens with Henri Bonnet's arrival in Washington. The new French Ambassador comes not as Ambassador of an enslaved country, but of a liberated country. He represents not a friendless people, but one that has just allied itself for 20 years with Europe's most powerful nation. His presence in Washington's Diplomatic Corps acknowledges the reappearance of France as a great power.

France, in addition to her new 20-year alliance with Russia, is planning a similar pact with Great Britain. But she still needs America's help militarily to drive out aggressors, as events of this and the last war have proved. There is no thought here or in Paris that she will get this through an alliance. She will get it instead only through some world security organization such as was outlined at Dumbarton Oaks.

That is why General de Gaulle has called a real world organization a necessity, and declared that "France cannot conceive a victory without a world security organization." That is why he has named the United States as ranking first in any league. France, Britain or Russia may count on the other big European powers to help them fight aggressors because of mutual assistance pacts. But they can count on the military might and production prowess of the United States only if pledged through a security league. So, despite alliances, pacts, treaties, France, Britain, Russia still favor a league.

A league with teeth, though, is harder to build than an alliance. Therefore while they are building the league—which there is no final assurance America will join and if America doesn't join it may be valueless—they meanwhile go about signing alliances as insurance against its failure.

France's indispensability to the United States and the rest of the "Big Three" is fundamentally geographic. For France, not Britain, Russia or the United States, is a direct neighbor of Germany. France therefore is equally and especially concerned with what settlement is made with Germany.

It is France which is particularly involved with the disposition of the Rhineland and the Ruhr. France possibly may prefer to internationalize them thus making Britain, Belgium, Holland, and the United States also responsible for their control. Then French soldiers would not alone have to keep peace in these western parts of Germany.

As the "Big Three" couldn't win the war without fighting on French soil, so they can't win the peace without French assistance.

Georgia Power Cancels December Light Bills

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26 (AP)—Along with Christmas cards, thousands of Georgians received notice Dec. 26 they will not have to pay their December light bills.

The State Public Service Commission ordered the Georgia Power Company to reduce its 1944 revenues by refunding more than $850,000 to residential customers and almost $50,000 to street lighting customers. The Commission said the refund was ordered after present wartime taxes were considered and it was decided the gross revenue of the company should be reduced. The company is making the refund by canceling the December bill.

Great, Great Grandpa Would Laugh Himself Silly!

HE WENT over the mountains to hack himself out some security. All he took along was a rifle, an axe, a bag of salt, a sack of meal—and a whale of a lot of faith in himself and in this country.

"Tarnation fool," said the wiseacres. "That Louisiana Purchase he raves about has no future. All it's fit for is raisin' snakes and malaria."

★ ★ ★

But great, great grandpa lived to see more men push west. Saw men crowd the Missouri country, push on over other mountains—saw a continent spiked with railroads—saw it settled.

"That's all," said the wiseacres. "America can't expand any more."

★ ★ ★

They've said it every year since. They said it as little businesses sprang up all over the country, making more jobs for more people.

They said it when mass-production burst open new frontiers—making low-cost articles for many people, not expensive ones for a few.

They said it louder than ever in the Great Depression when they declared this country had a "mature" economy. No use trying to grow any more. Might as well divvy up what we have. And America, bombed into war by the Japs, answered with the greatest burst of creative activity the world had ever seen.

And now the Jeremiahs are saying it again—saying we'll never be able to use in peace years our war-created capacities to give more Americans more of the good things of life.

★ ★ ★

Great, great grandpa would laugh himself silly to think that we could still be taken in by such prophecy.

"America's not a piece of geography," he'd roar. "It's a state of mind! You can't cramp 'er, nor restrict 'er, nor keep 'er from growing. She'll never be full-grown!"

★ ★ ★

Right now we have the greatest productive capacity in all history. Much of it was built for war—and will have to be rebuilt for peace.

In rebuilding it, however, we must also take steps to make sure we will be able to *buy* all the many things our factories and farms produce.

And that can be done.

Not through government handouts—which result only in more debt and higher taxes. But by using our productive capacity to provide us with more for our money in the things we buy, so that we can buy *more*—and thus create *more* jobs and *more* earnings for all.

In short, by making full use of this country's limitless energy and ambition we can help lead the world into an era of peace and plenty greater than any yet seen.

Two things are necessary to realize this opportunity. One is a liberal, forward-thinking policy on the part of business; the other is public cooperation.

The specific steps to put this "process of prosperity" into operation are covered in a booklet entitled *"How Americans Can Earn More, Buy More, Have More."* It is not full of vague generalities, but outlines clearly the only practical way by which we can bring about a constantly expanding economy in our country. It's simple, plain, easy to understand. For your free copy, write: National Industrial Information Committee, 14 West 49th Street, New York 20, N. Y.

These messages are published to make clear the steps that must be taken to assure the American people of an economy of abundance in the postwar world. They are sponsored by the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION COMMITTEE *of the* NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, *which represents thousands of different businesses, large and small, employing 75 per cent of the wage earners in the manufacturing industry.*

The Barton by Yonder Coomb

Yet I feel,
If someone said on Christmas Eve,
"Come; see the oxen kneel

"In the lonely barton by yonder coomb
Our childhood used to know,"
I should go with him in the gloom,
Hoping it might be so.

TO READ again those lines by Thomas Hardy causes me to remember that American readers of English fiction and verse have their struggles with English topographical terms. Barton and coomb, evidently mother's-knee words to Englishmen, will send American readers to their dictionaries to learn that the former is farmyard, the latter a valley.

When Englishmen came to settle in America, they brought with them their common topographical terms. Most of them survived, some with changed meanings. But others disappeared from common use, among them weald, wold, down, chase, fell, fen, bog, dell, tarn, heath, moor. All but the first five of these monosyllables are somehow known to American readers. They are not in common use here, but we know what they mean. Hardy's Egdon Heath and Macbeth's witches supply us with images of heath. "The Farmer in the Dell" keeps dell circulating in our schoolyards; hi-ho-the-merry-o the exploits of Oul' Brennan o' the Moor, the Irish Robin Hood, who stole from the rich to give to the poor, keeps moor afloat on the sea of song.

* * *

Chase and fen survive only as fossils in the place-names, Chevy Chase and Boston's Fenway. Coomb, weald, and wold have completely disappeared from the American scene. Originally a wood, wold, like its variant weald, is now in English usage a plain, a region without trees. Time often plays funny tricks with the meaning of words. Come Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, fell, originally a hill, a rock, had come to mean the opposite of these, a marsh, a fen. A down is really an up, as some of the many may know who picnic on the Sussex Downs. It and coomb are also remarkable for being two of the handful of words which we can be sure the British Celts contributed to English. These two words survived the invasion of Britain by the Germanic tribes, but not the voyage to America. Bog, an Irish word brought back to England by Elizabeth's soldiers, also missed the boat.

Why did such common English topographical terms as coomb, fen, and down fail to find a place in the American language? I think it was the result of the American settler's desire to name, more accurately than the English word allowed him, scenes unlike those which had called the English words into being. He left a small settled island to come to a wild continent. The swamps of the South did not look to him like the fens of Lincolnshire or the bogs he may have jumped over in the Irish campaigns. So, instead of calling them fens or bogs, he dubbed them swamps, a word for sponge.

* * *

So we lost coomb, but gained hollow and draft and, later, when the Great Migration had pushed on across the Mississippi, coulee, arroyo, gulch, canyon, and draw. Out went down and in came knob, bluff, and, later, when we had bought Louisiana, the excellent word butte. Bayard Taylor, writing in 1849, described the pioneer's gift for apt naming. Speaking of the word gulch, which he found in general use in the California of the Forty-niners, he said: "The sound of gulch is like that of a sudden plunge in a deep hole, which is just the character of the thing itself." An English visitor to Georgia in the 1730's expressed a different point of view toward a picturesque American alteration of a coastal term into an inland one. He noted that the site of Savannah was a high bank of the river "which they in barbarous English call a bluff."

Another American visitor to California lacked Taylor's feeling for words. When Bret Harte wrote:

Down the arroyo, out across the mead,
By heath and hollow, sped the flying maid,

he mixed up the connotations of his words. Arroyo and mead and heath simply do not belong in the same landscape.

Few things are invented out of whole cloth. In language, change most frequently goes by adapting an old thing to a new use. The history of the word creek, on American soil, illustrates that. In England, a creek is an arm of the sea. In America, it became a shallow tributary of a river. The case of gut is a close parallel. Gut in English means a strait, like the Gut of Canso. In American, gut became used for a tributary of a river. Both Bolands Gut and Andy Owens Gut, for instance, enter the Ohio River from the old Kentucky shore. River and brook did all right in England, where rivers are small tidy affairs, staying quietly at home in their beds where they belong; and where brooks are always brooks, not dry runs one day and foaming torrents the next. But the great inland rivers of America, as wide as the Missouri and as canyoned as the Colorado, called for a more ample nomenclature. And they got it. Except in New England, brook went out and in came a slough of words in its place, creek, gut, branch, run, fork, bayou, slue, drain, draft, "On the Drafts of buck branch of swamp creek"—so an eighteenth-century phrase puts three tributaries into nine words.

* * *

So can a glance at the differences between British and American topographical terms tell us a little of how our ancestors felt about the New World. It was a larger, rougher, wilder world than the one they had left. The Roughs of Tug and Indian Gulch are as un-English in look as they are in name. The Forks of the Platte sound the great, deep-skied spaciousness of the Missouri country. I have long wanted to amend T. S. Eliot's Sweeney poem to read:

The circles of the stormy moon
Slide westward toward the River Platte,

I get a more thrilling ride on the couplet when the Platte, not the Plate, is the western terminus of the moon's great glide. It's a long way from the lonely barton by yonder coomb to the red buttes of the River Platte. But I think the connotations of the words speak the distance and the difference.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Early Tourists on The Upper Mississippi

GEORGE CATLIN, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, studied and practiced law as a young man; but his greatest renown was achieved as an artist. In 1823 Catlin shoved aside his law books and moved to Philadelphia to devote himself to portrait painting in oil and miniatures. During the next five years he painted portraits of such notables as De Witt Clinton and Dolly Madison. Upon seeing a group of red men from the western wilds in Philadelphia, Catlin resolved "to use my art and so much of the labors of my future life as might be required in rescuing from oblivion the looks and customs of the vanishing races of native man in America." . . .

During the course of his wanderings in the West, Catlin made several steamboat trips on western waters. Thrilled by the wild beauty of the Upper Mississippi, he wrote from Fort Snelling in 1835: "The Upper Mississippi, like the Upper Missouri, must be approached to be appreciated; for all that can be seen on the Mississippi below St. Louis or for several miles above it, gives no hint or clue to the magnificence of the scenes which are continually opening to the view of the traveller, and riveting him to the deck of the steamer, through sunshine, lightning or rain, from the mouth of the Ouisconsin to the Falls of St. Anthony." . . .

Colonel John H. Bliss recalls that whenever the steamboat *Warrior* appeared she had her hold filled with military supplies and her cabins crowded with "delightful and delighted tourists who were making an excursion, considered more wonderful in those days than would be a trip to the Hawaiian Islands now." . . .

Next to the scenery the Indian offered the most interesting entertainment and diversion to the visitors, and as late as 1845 a Dubuque newspaper urged the trip as the most convenient and certain way of seeing the red man as he actually lived. Catlin painted many pictures of the Sioux and Chippewa at their games and dances; of chiefs and warriors; of squaws and papooses; of canoes, snowshoes, and other equipment. Then, while his wife journeyed downstream on the *Warrior*, he paddled leisurely along in a canoe to record with his brush such pictures as the Falls of St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Maiden Rock, the Winona hills, Capoli Bluff, and Cornice Rocks; Pike's Peak at McGregor; Fort Crawford and the island-studded Mississippi. . . .

Not only did many notable Americans grace the deck of Upper Mississippi steamboats, but travellers from England, France, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries were attracted by the tour. — From "Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi," by WILLIAM J. PETERSEN. (Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1937.)

Unsigned

They stand beside the masterpiece
In wonderment and awe.
What splendor can the hand release,
What beauty without flaw!

Out of the block of solid stone
Comes forth a greater thing,
Not of themselves, not theirs alone,
By right of fashioning.

If they have seen the model plain,
How little can we see
Who praise the artist and disdain
Art's anonymity.

ROSA COATES RICHARDS

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"YOUNG WOMAN WITH A MUFF": *A Drawing by Pierre-Auguste Renoir*

RENOIR was one of that alert and inventive society of Frenchmen who met at the Café Guerbois in Paris, and upheld firmly their convictions concerning the art of painting. He painted in the open air, used bright and broken colors, and ignored the influence of Japanese prints to which others responded. Renoir's paintings are luminous and exuberant; they show his enthusiasm for Paris. He plucked his subjects from the daily scene, bestowed elegance and grace upon the commonplace.

He never wearied of portraying women: women whom he saw at their domestic tasks, women sitting in cafés, resting in the garden, gathering flowers. Renoir could not be detached, as were his fellow Impressionists. They could paint their meadows and ravines and Venetian canals and water lilies, but he generally included women and girls in his compositions, painting them with an eager and sensitive brush.

Renoir was never an Impressionist in the literal sense. He was too greatly interested in form and contour to surrender to the hazy and vaporous essences to which the Impressionists reduced their subjects. He was a draftsman as well as a painter, although he carried some of his painter's feeling into his drawings. He never adhered to the clean edge or to linear definition, but he did imbue form with roundness and even opulence. "Young Woman With a Muff" is one of the enchanting drawings of Renoir, harking back to the gracefulness of Watteau. Renoir, unlike his artistic antecedent, found beauty in the less studied and less conventional sources.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Studying at the Académie Julian in Paris

THE ACADÉMIE JULIAN was a congeries of studios crowded with students, the walls thick with palette scrapings, hot, airless and extremely noisy. . . .

To find a place among the closely-packed easels and tabourets was not easy. It seemed that wherever one settled one was in somebody's way. Happily Studd, who had arrived at Julian's before me, took me under his wing and found me a corner in which I could work. He also proposed I should join him at his hotel, just across the river, opposite the Louvre. This was in the rue de Beaune, a little old street, parallel to the rue du Bac, running into the rue de Lille. Nothing could have suited me better. First of all there was the hotel itself—the Hôtel de France et de Lorraine—established at the time of the first Empire, and little changed since. The hotel belonged indeed to descendants of the original proprietors—old-fashioned, courteous people. It was largely frequented by military men and Royalist families. . . .

Studd himself, before coming to the Slade, had been at Cambridge. Although several years older than I, he had preserved a delightfully child-like nature, an affectionate simplicity which endeared him to everyone, man, woman and child. . . . Much better off than most of us, he occupied two of the largest and best-furnished rooms in the hotel, and his sitting-room served as a sort of common-room for us all. We were soon joined by a German artist who was also studying at Julian's—Ludwig von Hofmann. . . . It was a pleasant circle in which to find oneself. These first days in Paris seemed like paradise. . . .

First and foremost there was Paris itself. To cross one of the bridges over the Seine was each morning and evening an event. The tall buildings along the quays, dove-grey, or sparkling white in the sun, the trees leaning over the river, the bath houses, the barges loading and unloading below the bridges—so many things happening in so small a space, made the quays a source of perpetual interest. Every day I enjoyed the walk through the high narrow streets to the rue du Faubourg St. Denis, itself swarming with life. The *concierges* in their white caps, the Auvergnats slouching along in huge hats, and wide, baggy trousers, the red and blue soldiers and cloaked policemen, Algerians, Bretons, and the infinite variety of French types one saw—English fashions for men had not then become general—all appeared novel, yet, through picture books probably, queerly familiar. And following on the orderliness of the Slade, and the aloofness of the students, the swarming life at the Académie Julian seemed vivid, exhilarating and pregnant with possibilities.

Students from all over the world crowded the studios. There were Russians, Turks, Egyptians, Serbs, Roumanians, Finns, Swedes, Germans, Englishmen and Scotchmen, and many Americans, besides a great number of Frenchmen. By what means Julian attracted all these people was a mystery. He was said to have had an adventurous career, to have been a prize-fighter—he looked like one—and to have sat as a model. He himself used to tell the story of how, at his wits' end for a living, he hired a studio, put a huge advertisement, "Académie de Peinture," outside, and waited day after day, lonely and disconsolate, but there was no response. One day he heard a step on the stairs; a youth looked in, saw no one, was about to retire, when Julian rushed forward, pulled him back, placed an easel before him, himself mounted the model-stand —"et l'Académie Julian était fondée!" More students followed; another studio was added, and finally the big ateliers in the rue du Faubourg St. Denis were taken, and a separate atelier for ladies was opened.

Julian himself knew nothing of the arts. He had persuaded a number of well-known painters and sculptors to act as visiting professors, and the Académie Julian became, after the Beaux-Arts, the largest and most renowned of the Paris schools.—From "Men and Memories: Recollections of William Rothenstein, 1872-1900." (New York: Coward-McCann, 1931.)

Like Children, Laughing

Thoughts of those good glad hours
Float softly in like silvered rays,
Like the golden sun spreading light
When the clouds lift, or when the fogs
Are pushed and moved by the wind
As if they were ships on the great
Wide oceans of land. Memories
Are like children, laughing, bringing
Cheer and gladness when they come in.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

We Saw a Tricolor Flying

WE KNEW by our last day ashore that our Invasion was a conquest; our conquest a liberation. It was then that in front of or over numerous buildings we saw a tricolor flying. At the outset, these flags had reappeared slowly. Now in the villages and over farmhouses there were many of them. Among all the spring flowers none was so welcome that year.

From a purely material point of view a flag may be no more than a strip of bunting, discolored by the dyes of a nation's tastes. No material, however, is stout enough or large enough to hold what a flag holds. Its pigmentation is not limited to the obvious reds or whites or blues one sees on it. It is colored by a nation's history and a people's hopes. It is at once a reminder of what has been faced in common and a gesture to advance. To those living under it, which means living by it, a flag expresses what no amount of words can hope to say. In a world scientific and materialistic, and supposedly rational, it still speaks as a symbol, proud, coalescing, mystical.

The tricolor was for us the most reassuring of symbols. It meant more than that a strip of France was now made free, hence French, again. It meant that the whole of France could now be freed, that other flags would in time fly unthreatened where the swastika had flown. This meant that the long, dark agony was approaching its end in Europe; its reason justified, its meaning made clearer.—Reprinted by permission from "Many a Watchful Night," by JOHN MASON BROWN, copyright 1944 by Whittlesey House, a division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

"Behold the fowls of the air"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS FREQUENTLY drew upon nature to make clear the spiritual truths which he taught, pointing to the lilies of the field, the fowls of the air, the barren fig tree, the grain of mustard seed, to illustrate his lessons. The Christ still speaks to us through the simple indications of law and harmony in what is called nature.

One late autumn morning a woman sat in her city apartment earnestly seeking the guidance of God through a study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Changes involving separation from a dear one and a possible new mode of living were impending in her experience. Fear, grief, and uncertainty were tugging at her heart.

Suddenly she heard unwonted sounds overhead. Hurrying to a window, she looked up to see a flock of wild geese, in full cry and in perfect formation, moving swiftly southward over the wide stretches of the city. As she watched these gray birds disappear in the smoke of the horizon, her thought was arrested by the order, unity, and unerring direction of their flight. She stood still, thinking of the words of Jesus (Matthew 6:26) which came to her across the centuries with new meaning: "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?" And, she thought, he might have added, "He leadeth them. Will He not lead you, O ye of little faith?"

* * *

Turning back to her study, she found that the grief and anxiety which had hung over her like a pall had vanished before this simple lesson from nature, leaving confidence and peace in their stead. As the weeks passed by, this brief moving picture of the wild geese often presented itself as a comforting proof that God constantly guards and guides His creation.

With new understanding she contemplated the divine direction by which Abraham was led forth from a pagan land to look for a city "whose builder and maker is God," and the faith with which he obeyed this direction. "He went out, not knowing whither he went" (Hebrews 11:8). She considered the hand of God plainly manifest in the preservation of Moses as a child, his education in the court of Pharaoh, his long sojourn in Midian in frequent communion with God, all preparing him for the work of leading the children of Israel out of Egypt.

She became aware, as never before, of the guidance of the Christ in her own life, realizing that decisions which she had thought her own or matters of chance were all part of one harmonious unfoldment, whereby she had come to understand something of God and of man in His image and likeness. With deeper understanding she recalled Mrs. Eddy's words on page 332 of Science and Health, "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." She felt a new and sacred desire to listen for the Christ, "the divine message from God," in determining the details, as well as the larger phases, of her experience.

* * *

When the time came for the much dreaded changes to take place in her household, this woman found that they came about without the sense of loss and separation she had feared. Instead, there was a growing consciousness of wider horizons and larger opportunities for herself and for the one who was leaving. In addition, all the needs of her household were supplied in unexpected and abundant ways.

Divine Science presents enduring evidence of the real man's fearlessness and freedom and of the unfailing government of God, the divine Principle of man and the universe. Every mother may feel that her soldier son, wherever duty may take him, is as unerringly directed as are the birds in their flight. She can be confident that on whatever hazardous mission he may be sent, by land or sea or air, he will be as divinely sustained as the fowls of the air on their global migrations. "Are ye not much better than they?" Jesus asked.

Thought lifted Spiritward is sustained by infinite Mind. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (pp. 511, 512), "The fowls, which fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven, correspond to aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

"Regardez les oiseaux du ciel"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR FAIRE comprendre les vérités spirituelles qu'il enseignait, Jésus avait souvent recours à des images tirées de la nature; les lis des champs, les oiseaux du ciel, le figuier stérile, le grain de moutarde lui servaient d'illustrations. Maintenant encore, le Christ nous parle et nous percevons quelquefois son message dans quelque simple indication de loi et d'harmonie se rattachant à ce qu'on nomme la nature.

Un matin d'arrière-automne, une dame habitant la ville était seule dans son appartement; elle cherchait avec ferveur les directions divines, elle étudiait la Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Les circonstances semblaient devoir bientôt la séparer d'un être qui lui était cher, et lui imposer un mode de vie tout différent. La crainte, le chagrin, l'incertitude lui serraient le cœur.

Tout à coup elle entendit bien haut dans les airs des sons inusités. Courant à la fenêtre, elle put voir une volée d'oies sauvages qui, dans un ordre parfait, se dirigeaient à toute vitesse vers le sud, avec des cris rauques. Elle suivit du regard ces oiseaux gris, survolant la ville pour disparaître dans le lointain voilé de vapeurs; ce qui la frappa, ce fut l'ordre, l'unité, l'infaillible direction de leur vol. Elle resta longtemps immobile, pensant à ces paroles de Jésus (Matthieu 6:26) qui, prononcées bien des siècles auparavant, prenaient pour elle un sens tout nouveau: "Regardez les oiseaux du ciel; ils ne sèment ni ne moissonnent, ils n'amassent pas dans des greniers; et votre Père céleste les nourrit! Ne valez-vous pas beaucoup plus qu'eux?" Elle songea que le Maitre aurait pu dire ensuite: "Il les conduit. Ne vous conduira-t-Il pas aussi, ô gens de peu de foi?"

Reprenant son étude, elle s'aperçut que le sombre voile du chagrin, de l'angoisse avait disparu devant cette simple leçon puisée dans la nature; à leur place régnaient la confiance et la paix. Au cours des semaines suivantes, la brève vision qu'elle avait eue des oies sauvages se présenta souvent à sa pensée, lui donnant la réconfortante assurance que Dieu garde et guide sans cesse Sa création.

Avec une compréhension meilleure, elle médita les directions qu'Abraham reçut de Dieu; elle se souvint que le patriarche avait dû sortir de son pays, où prévalait le paganisme, pour se mettre en quête de la cité "dont Dieu est l'architecte et le fondateur;" qu'il s'était montré docile, plein de foi. "Il partit sans savoir où il allait" (Hébreux 11:8). Elle réfléchit à la carrière de Moïse, au pouvoir divin si clairement manifesté dans ce cas; le petit enfant n'avait-il pas été préservé du malheur, puis élevé à la cour du Pharaon? Ces choses, et son long séjour au pays de Madian, où il était en communion fréquente avec Dieu, le préparèrent pour une grande œuvre, car il devait conduire hors d'Égypte les enfants d'Israël.

Plus que jamais, la Scientiste Chrétienne se rendit compte que dans sa propre carrière, le Christ avait été l'influence directrice; elle vit que des décisions qu'elle avait tenues pour personnelles ou peut-être attribuées au hasard faisaient partie d'un développement harmonieux, l'aidant à mieux comprendre la nature divine et celle de l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu, selon Sa ressemblance. Elle saisit davantage le sens profond de cette phrase écrite par Mrs. Eddy, à la page 332 de *Science et Santé*: "Christ est la vraie idée énonçant le bien, le message divin de Dieu aux hommes parlant à la conscience humaine." Elle eut un nouveau, un saint désir d'écouter le Christ, "le message divin de Dieu," et de se laisser guider non seulement dans les grandes choses, mais aussi dans les détails de la vie quotidienne.

Quand vint l'époque où devaient se faire les changements qu'elle avait redoutés, cette dame les vit se produire sans éprouver une pénible impression de perte ou de séparation. Elle sentit au contraire que l'horizon s'élargissait, qu'elle-même et celui qui partait verraient s'ouvrir des perspectives plus vastes. En outre, elle eut en abondance et d'une manière inattendue tout ce qu'il lui fallait pour les besoins de sa famille.

Par des preuves durables, la Science divine nous fait voir que l'homme réel est libre, ignore la crainte; que Celui qui gouverne, c'est toujours Dieu, le divin Principe de l'homme et de l'univers. Une mère de famille dont le fils est soldat peut avoir cette assurance: où que son devoir l'appelle, il sera conduit d'une manière infaillible, comme le sont les oiseaux dans leur vol. Elle peut être persuadée que s'il doit remplir une mission périlleuse, sur terre, sur l'océan ou dans les airs, il ne sera pas moins divinement soutenu que les bandes d'oiseaux au cours de leurs étonnantes migrations. "Ne valez-vous pas beaucoup plus qu'eux?" demandait Jésus.

La pensée qui s'élève vers l'Esprit est soutenue par l'Entendement infini. Dans *Science et Santé* (pp. 511, 512), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Les oiseaux qui volent sur la terre vers l'étendue des cieux correspondent aux aspirations qui s'élèvent au-delà et au-dessus de la corporalité jusqu'à la compréhension du divin Principe incorporel, l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Jay in Winter

Cymbal note,
Indigo on white:
You bold, disdainful one,
Eyeing the weighted branch,
as cake topped
With frosting!

P. B. M.

They Read and Were Healed

While full provision is made in Christian Science for specific treatment for the sick, many people have been healed, not a few of them when their condition had seemed hopeless, simply through the thoughtful reading of the Christian Science textbook,

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	63¼	63	63¼	— ½
ACF-Brill Motor	2	97/8	9⅞	97/8	— ⅛
Acme Steel 3a	1	65½	65½	65½	+2
Adams Exp .60e	10	13¾	13⅝	*33/4	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23½	23½	23½	
Air Reduction 1a	14	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
Ala & Vicks 6†	40	100	99½	100	+3
Alaska Juneau	27	6¾	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	74	3	2¾	2⅞	
Alleghany pf	34	36¾	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	1	60½	60½	60½	
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	11	28⅜	28	28	
Allied Chem & Dye	2	155½	155¼	155¾	— ¼
Allied Kid 1a	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Allied Mills 3e	1	1¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	7	21⅞	21	21	— ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65	13	37½	7⅛	37¼	— ⅜
Amerada Pet 3	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ½
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	–	27	27	27	— ¼
AmAirlines new 1e	8	45¼	44⅛	44½	+ ¼
Am Bank N pf3 †	20	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
Am Bosch 1e	4	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	3	44	43½	43½	—1¼
AmBrShoe pf 5¼†	20	133	132¼	133	+1¾
Am Cable & Rad	53	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
Am Can 3	4	91½	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅞
Am Car & F 2½e	23	39¼	38	38½	— ⅝
Am Chain & C 2	3	26	26	26	
Am Chicle 4a †	20	127	127	127	—1
Am Crystal Sugar	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
Am Distil	7	34¾	33¾	33¾	—1¾
Am Encaus Tilling	4	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	4	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Am & For Pow	34	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
Am & FP 7 7k	3	95¼	95	95	
Am & F P 2 pf	14	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
Am-Hawaii SS 3	2	29½	29½	29½	
Am Hide & Leath	5	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Am Home P 2.40a	16	69⅛	68⅝	68¾	— ½
Am Ice	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Internat .40e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Locomo 1.30e	14	27¼	26½	27	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	15	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
Am M & Met 1	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal 1¼e	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Am NewsCo1.80 †	20	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	18	61¾	60⅞	61½	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	18	55⅛	54¼	55⅛	
Am Rad&StS .40	66	11⅜	11¼	11¾	
Am R Mill .80	17	15	14⅞	15	
Am RM pf 4½	280	76½	75¾	75¾	— ¾
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 3e	350	5	34¾	35	+1
Am Smelt & R 2a	35	39	38½	38½	— ½
Am Smelt&R pf7†	50	163	162¾	163	
Am Snuff 2.40e	4	42½	41⅝	42½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	27½	27	27	— ¼
Am Stores 1	11	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove 1.20	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	55	55	55	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	131½	131½	131½	— ½
Am Sum Tob 2e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	10	164½	164⅛	164½	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	5	64	64	64	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	370	145	144¾	144¾	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	21	5	64½	4½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	25	15½	15⅛	15½	
Am Viscose 2	11	45¼	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Am W & W 1 pf 6	6	99	99	99	+ ½
Am Woolen	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	5	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	62	62	62	—3
Am Zinc L & S	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Anaconda C 2½e	34	28¼	28	28	
APW Prod	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Anac W & C 1	175	37	36¼	36½	—1⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	6	51½	51	51	—1⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	6	6	6	6	
Armstrong C 1½e	26	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Armour & Co	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Arnold Const ½	1	11½	11½	11½	
Artloom Corp .40	1	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
Assd Dry Goods 1	6	18⅝	18½	18½	
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	4	109½	109½	109½	— ⅜
Atch T & S F 6	16	83¼	81½	81½	—1¼
Atch T & S pf 5	2	103	103	103	—1
Atl Coast Line 3e	15	54	52¾	53¼	— ⅞
Atl G&WIndies3e	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Atl G&W In pf5e	8	30⅞	30⅝	30⅜	— ⅛
Atl Refining 1½e	8	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	20	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Atlas Corp ½e	13	15½	15¼	15½	
Atlas Pow 3½e †	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Auto Car Co	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Aviation Corp .20e	90	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Baldwin Loco ctf1½e	24	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	275	13¾	12⅞	13¼	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	69	23⅞	22¾	23	— ½
Bangor & Ar	12	14½	14	14¼	
Ban & A pf7½k †	60	7	7	7	—1
Barber Asph ½e	4	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	8	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 4	17	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars1½a	3	34	34¾	34	
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	20	107¼	107	107	+ ⅜
Bell Airc 1e	33	14½	14	14⅜	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Beach Nut Pk 4a	1	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Bendix Aviat 3	0	47¾	46⅞	47½	
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Best Foods 1e	14	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ½
Beth Steel 6	17	64⅜	63¾	63¾	— ⅝
Beth Steel pf 7	1	129	129	129	
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	23	22¾	22	+ ½
Blaw-Knox .70e	13	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 2e	10	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
Bohn Al & Br 3	5	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
Bond Strs 2	3	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	—1
Borden Co 1.70e	2	33⅜	33¼	33¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	39⅝	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	21	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
Bower R B 2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41½	— ½
Braniff Airw .60	14	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br .90e	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	4	38⅜	37½	37½	— ¼
Briggs & Strat	1	40⅝	40	40	— ½
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	5	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Brown Shoe 2	1	47½	47⅛	47½	— ½
Brunswick-Balke 1	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	1	13½	13¼	13½	
Budd Mfg	20	10⅝	10¾	10¼	— ½
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	10	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ½
Budd Wheel ¾e	9	10	9⅞	10	
Bullard Co ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	47	47	47	— ½
BurlingMills2.10e	3	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
BushTB pf 3½k †	110	66	65	65	—1¼
Butler Bros .60	7	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾e	7	3	3	3	
Byers AM Co ½e	9	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	87	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calum & Hec .80	13	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼e	3	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	9	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ¼
Canad Pacific 1e	41	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Caro C & O 5 †	6	118	117¾	117¾	— ¾
Car & Gen .20a	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Carrier Corp	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
Carrier Corp pf2½	4	61	60	60	—2
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	6	51½	35½	35½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	48⅜	48	48	
Celanese Corp ½a	7	37⅛	36⅜	37	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	127¾	127¼	127¼	— ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	106	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	50	19	19	19	
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	20⅜	20	20⅜	
Cent Foundry	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	61	12⅝	12	12½	+ ¼
CenturyRibM .40a	3	11½	11¼	11½	
Cerro de Pas 3	8	32	31⅞	31⅞	
Certain-teed Prod	38	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	110	125½	125	125	—1½
Checker Cab	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¾
Ches Corp Va .80	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3a	25	50	49⅝	50	
Chi & E III	28	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A 2e	9	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	61	7½	7⅛	7¼	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	21	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ¼
Chi Mail Or ¾e	4	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Chi & N W 5e	32	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & NWpf .20e	21	56⅞	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½ †	80	54⅜	54	54	— ⅜
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
Childs Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Chile Cop 2 †	40	28	28	28	
Chrysler Corp 3	15	90¼	89⅞	90	— ¾
City Invest †	220	31½	31	31	— ¼
Clark Equip 3	1	48	48	48	+ ¼
Clev Graph Br 2	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	18	34	33	33	—1
Cluett Peabody 2	4	71⅛	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	160	152	152	152	+2¾
Coca-Cola 3a	2	134¼	134	134	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	50	63	63	63	
Colgate-Pim ½a	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Collins & Aik 1	4	4½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	42	26	25⅜	5½	— ⅛
Col & South †	120	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Col&South 1pf †	130	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Col & South2pf †	140	26⅜	25¾	25⅞	
Col B'cast A1.80e	6	35⅛	35	5	— ⅜
ColumGas&El .20e	64	1⅛	4	4⅛	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	7	94⅜	91	91	—4
Colum Pict ½e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Colum Carbon 4	2	97	97	97	—1
Comm Credit 2	11	39½	38¾	39½	+ ¾
Comm Invest Tr 2	25	42½	41¾	42½	+ ¼
Comm Solv ¾e	6	15⅝	15½	15½	
Comw'lth&South	153	1½	5/8	5/8	
Com & So pf 3¾k	5	94	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅜
CongoleumNairn1a	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 2a	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	50	102	101½	101½	— ½
Cons Copper .10e	11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	32	24¼	24	4	— ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	7	108	107½	207½	— ¾
Cons Film Ind	1	5½	5¼	5¼	
Con Film pf 1k	1	28½	28½	28½	
Cons Laund .85e	10	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Cons Vultee 2	48	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
Consol'n Coal	4	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	10	110	110	110	
Container Cp 1½e	4	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
Cont Bak ½e	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	5	111¼	109	111¼	+ ¾
Cont Can 1	19	37¼	36⅝	36	
Cont Dia Fib ½e	2	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	47⅝	47	47	— ⅞
Cont Motors .60	22	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	10	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Cont Steel 2e	1	28½	28½	28½	—1
Copper Bess 1½e	3	16	16	16	— ¼
CopperweldStl .80 †	7	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	1	55¾	55	55	— ¾
Corn Prod 2.60	5	59½	59	59	+ ¼
Cornell-D E .80	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
Coty Inc .30e	1	5	5	5	
Coty Interna †	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Crane Co 1a	17	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	109	109	109	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	24	24	24	— ½
Crown Zeller 1	1	22	21¾	21¾	
Crosley Corp 1	6	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ¾
Crucible Steel 3e	8	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	88⅝	88½	88⅜	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	15	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug 1e	7	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e	1	25	25	25	
Curtis Publishing	34	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
Curtis Pub pr pf 2		60	60	60	
Curtiss-Wright ¾e	63	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	8	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1½e	3	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
DavisonChem 1¼e	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Decca Rec 1.20	1	35	5	35	
Deere & Co 2e	7	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ¾
Deisel-W-G 17½e	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	93	37⅜	5½	36¾	+1¼
Del Lack & West	330	9¾	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
Detroit Edi 1.20	10	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
DiamMatch pf1½	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor 1a	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	36	55⅝	353¼	53¼	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ½
Dixie Cup ½e	1	18	18	18	
Doehler Die Cas 2e	1	43½	3½	43½	+ ¼
Dome Mines 1.20a	13	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	2	69¼	69	69	
Dow Chem 3	3	118	117¾	117¾	
Dow Chem pf 4	3	111½	111	111	— ⅜
Dresser Indust 2e	16	54⅝	54	54¼	— ¼
Dunhill Int	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .70a	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
duPont deN 5¼e	5	155	154⅞	155	—1¾
Eagle Pich Ld .60	5	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	10	40¼	39¾	40	
East S Stl .20e	10	22	21⅞	22	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	174	174	174	—1½
East Kodak pf6 †	50	185	185	185	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
Edis Bros St .80a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
El Auto-Lite 2	3	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¾
Elec Boat 1½e	15	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
El&Mus Ind .08e	23	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	20	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	102	101½	101½	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	108½	108	108	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
EmersonElMfg.80e	7	21	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅛
Eng Pub Service	10	16	15¾	16	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	40	103	103	103	+1½
EPSS5½pf5½ †	40	103½	103½	103½	
Equit Off Bldg	2	1½	1½	1½	
Erie R R 1	48	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
Erie R R ct 1	43	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	8	68½	68½	68½	— ½
EurekaVCleaner½	10	11⅞	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
Evans Products ½	8	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	45¼	44⅜	45¼	+ ¼
Exchange Buf .45e	10	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	8	13	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	105	104½	105	+1½
Fed Mot Tr .40a	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Federat D Strs1½	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	30	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Ferro Enam 1	3	24½	24½	24½	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	8	50⅞	50¼	50¾	
FirestoneT&R 2e	8	56½	56	56	—1
First Nat Strs2½	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Flintkote .90e	6	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	50	46½	45½	45½	—1½
Food Fair Strs 1	6	16	15⅞	16	
Food Mach 1¾e	2	65	65	65	
Foster Wheel 1a	6	27¾	27½	27¾	
FostWh6pf 1½ †	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
FranciscoSugar½e	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
Freeport Sulph 2	5	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
Fruehauf T 1.60	1	44	44	44	+ ½
FruehaufTpf4½ †	20	114½	114¼	114½	+ ½
Gabriel ¼e	4	6	5⅞	6	
Gair Robert .30e	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Gar Wood Ind .40	65	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
Gen Am Invest	2	13	13	13	
Gen Am Tr 2½e	24	49¾	49¾	49½	— ⅞
Gen Baking .60	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Gen Bronze .80e	14	18	17¾	18	
Gen Cable	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Gen Cable A	6	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Gen Cable pf7k †	30	120	120	120	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1a	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	117	38⅜	38	38	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	2	41¼	41	41	
Gen G & El A	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 4	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ½
Gen Motors 3	44	63¾	63¾	63¾	—1¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	
Gen Out Adv ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10⅜	— ⅜
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	23⅜	23	23	
Gen Print Ink .40	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼e	3	31	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Ut(new)	14	4⅜	4	4⅜	
Gen Refract 1.10e	9	21	20⅞	21	
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	110	105½	103¼	103¼	—1¾
Gen Tel 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	
Gen Time Inst 1a	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	6	24⅜	23⅞	24	— ¼
GilletteSafR .80a	38	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
Gimbel Bros .90e	12	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
Glidden Co .90e	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	100	160½	160½	160½	— ½
Goodrich BF 2	13	53⅝	52	52½	+ ¾
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	103¼	103¼	1.3¼	— ⅝
Goodyear T&R 2	15	50	49½	50	
Graham-Paige Mot	72	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Granby Con M 30e	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gran City S .525e	3	14¼	4	14¼	
Grant W T pf 1	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Gt No I O ct 1½e	4	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gt North Ry pf 2e	43	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅝
Gt West Sug 1.80e	4	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
Greer H L 2a	2	55	4½	4½	— ½
Greyhound C 1.40a	21	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
Guantan Sugar	14	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf †	3	186½	86½	86½	+1½
Gran AircEn 1½e	16	31	30¼	30¼	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	27	14¾	14¼	14½	
Gulf Mob&O pf 5e	2	58½	58½	58½	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	14	49	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
H					
Harb-Walker 1	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Hat Cor Am A ½e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
HatCpAmpf6½ †	10	100	108	108	+1
Hack W pfA1¾ †	250	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
Hamil Watch ¾e	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Hayes Mfg	29	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5 †	20	111	111	111	—1
Helme G W 4¼e	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
HerculesPow 2½e	5	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
Holly Sugar 1	6	17¼	17	17	— ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	12	67¾	67¾	67¾	
Homestake Min	21	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
Household F pf5 †	10	110½	11	11	+1½
Houston Oil	25	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Hudson & Man	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 1¾e	6	55⅜	55½	55½	— ½
Hud Bay M&S h2		27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Hudson Motor .40	12	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	29	3¼	3⅛	3¾	
I					
Illinois Central	129	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
Ill CentralLL 4 †	20	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
Ill Cent pf	7	54½	53¾	54	— ¼
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
Indust Rayon 2	1	39¼	39¼	29¾	— ¼
Inger-Rand 6	1	105	105	105	
Inland Steel 4½e	5	63	62	62	— ¼
Inspiration COop 1	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Intern Corp 1.60	6

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	35	37
American Manufacturing	52¾	55¾
American Manufac 5 pf	96¾	...
American Wringer Co	11⅞	12⅞
*†Amoskeag Company	43½	...
*†Amoskeag Company pf	83½	...
Appleton Company	34⅝	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	4⅛	4⅝
Arlington Mills	57½	60½
Art Metal Consctruction	27¼	29¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	30¾	32¾
Automobile BankingCorp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24
Bauschl & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	...
Bendix Home Appliance	7⅝	8⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	22⅜	23¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	89¼	...
Bird ¾ Son Inc 5 pf	101	...
Boston Wharf Company	25½	26⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35	37½
Brown Co	2.05	2.35
Brown Co pf	39	41½
Brown Durrell	5⅞	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	12⅝	14
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38½
*Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅝	19¼
Colonial Stores	23½	25¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	50¼	53
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¾	32¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22½	25
Draper Corporation	79½	82½
Durey Plastic-Chemical	28⅞	30⅞
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	12⅛	13⅛
Exolon Co	9⅜	10½
Family Finance Inc	13⅛	14½
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	49¼	52¼
Fruit of the Loom	34¾	37½
General Machinery	28¾	30⅝
Giddings ¾ Lewis Mach Tool	11⅛	12¼
Goodall Worsted	23¾	26¼
Graton & Knight Co	23¾	26¼
Graton & Knight 7o 7 pf	12⅝	14⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95	95
Graton & Knight Co ur pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34¾	36⅝
Greenfield Tap& Die	71	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 ve pf	20½	...
Harrington & Richardson	1¾	1¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅝	6¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	41¼	43¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21⅝	23⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chem Co pf	25¾	28
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	33
International Detrola	14⅝	16
Kendall Company	10⅝	11⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅞	23¾
Landers Frary & Clark	40½	43
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8½	9¼
Ludlow Mfg&Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	30¾	32¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61	64¼
Merck & Co	36¾	39½
Merrimcak Manufacturing	58¾	62
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	80	...
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅝	11⅝
Moxie Co Class D	4¾	5⅝
Nashawena Mills	22⅜	23⅞
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	78	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35½	38½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¾	86¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅞	32⅜
National Shirt Shops	18⅛	19⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70¾	75¼
New England Lime	5⅞	7
Nicholson File Company	36½	39
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34¾
Ohio Finance	10⅝	12
Oneida Limited	21⅜	23⅜
Parker Appliance	13⅞	15⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	122½	127½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	76	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	92	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson & Co	46	49
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	37¼	39½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37¼	...
Sacamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	...
Submarine Signal Co	42¾	45¼
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	68½	71½
Triumph Explosive Inc	5⅞	6¾
United Elastic Corp	18½	20½
U S Envelope Company	86	90½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	134	139
Waltham Watch	25¼	28¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	105	107¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	34¾	37
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	40¾	43¾
Warren Bros Class C	18⅞	20⅜
West Point Manufacturing	47¾	50¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	15⅞	17

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49	51½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	39½	41¼
Agricultural (3a)	74	77¼
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23⅞
American Casualty Co (.60)	11⅝	12⅞
American Insur Newark (1⅛a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¾	56¾
American Reserve	19¼	20¾
American Surety (2½)	58¼	60¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	76	81
Boston (16a)	602	632
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅜
City of New York (1)	18	20
Connecticut General Life (1a)	60¼	62¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	44¼	46¾
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	64½	68½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	96½	90½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1)	22	24
General Insurance (2)	52	52
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (1)	17¾	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60a)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅜	8½
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28½	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	100	104½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60)	37½	40½
Home Insurance (1.20)	26⅜	28⅛
Homestead (½)	14	15
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	88¼	90¾
Jer. Ins NY (1.80)	35¼	38¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	73¼	76¾
Merch&Mfrs of NY (.40)	5	6⅛

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Other Massachusettts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Employers Mutuals

LIABILITY INSURANCE CO. OF WISCONSIN

BOSTON

137 NEWBURY STREET COM. 6373

Offices in Principal Cities of United States Consult your Local Telephone Directory

Heads Hotel Group

J. E. Frawley

Elected president of the American Hotel Association, representing 5,500 leading hotels in the country. Mr. Frawley, president of the Frawley Hotel Company, which operates the Fort Shelby in Detroit and others, succeeds Glenwood J. Sharrard of Boston.

	Bid	Asked
MerchantsFireAssoc (1½a)	46	49
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	27⅞	29⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44	47
New York Fire (.80)	11½	13
North River (1)	21	22¾
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	79	83½
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Co (.70)	12⅞	14½
Phoenix (2a)	84	88
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¼	13¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅞	35⅞
Reinsurance Cor N Y (1¼e)	4⅞	6¼
Republic Ins Co Tex (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul2Fire & Marine (1.60a)	70¾	73¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security 1(.40)	22¾	24⅝
Springfield (4½a)	120½	126
Standard Accident (2.23¾)	34½	37
Travelers (16)	527	540
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	29½	31⅛
United States Fire (2)	47¾	50½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	73½	78½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	35⅞

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.95	4.33
Amerex Holding	26.625	28.50
American Business Shares	3.73	..
Axe Houghton Fund	14.89	16.01
Baystate Corp	23.50	25.50
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.77	107.05
Boston Fund	18.72	20.13
Broad Street Investing	30.61	33.09
Bullock Fund	16.53	18.12
Canadian Investment Fund	3.33	3.90
Century Shares Trust	30.03	32.29
Chemical Fund	9.83	10.64
Christiana Securities Co	2565.00	2665.00
Commodity Corp	9.39	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	46.00	49.00
Dividend Shares	1.33	1.47
Eaton & Howard Bal Fund	22.71	24.39
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	14.06	15.10
Equity Corp $3 pf	42.75	45.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.14	22.76
Fund Investors Inc	24.25	26.58
General Capital	35.77	38.46
General Investors Trust	5.61	6.05
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.11	6.72
Low Priced Shares	6.36	7.00
Railroad Shares	3.97	4.38
Railroad Equip Shares	4.65	5.12
Steel Shares	4.11	4.86
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.34	25.10
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.99	1.09
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.06	1.17
†Kevstone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 29.15 S-1 .... 27.36		
B-2 .... 30.78 S-2 .... 14.70		
B-3 .... 22.12 S-3 .... 12.44		
B-4 .... 11.73 S-4 .... 5.80		
K-1 .... 20.38 K-2 .... 24.55		
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	96.00	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.00	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.59	10.54
Maryland Fund	23.08	24.82
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.57	12.44
Mutual Invest	11.87	12.97
Nation Wide Voting	1.36	..
New England Fund	13.74	14.80
New York Stocks		
Automobile	1.73	7.65
Railroad	6.52	7.62
Railroad Equip	8.12	8.93
Steel	6.30	6.94
Plymouth Fund Inc	.56	.61
Putnam Fund	14.67	15.77
Quarterly Income Shares	8.475	9.125
Railway & Light Sec	15.875	17.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.52	3.87
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.67	96.59
State Street Invest	47.00	50.00
Trusteed Industry Shrhs	.78	.88
Union pf Stock Fund	20.35	22.24
Union com Stock Fund	6.97	7.62
Fixed and Unit Type		
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	.94	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.10	..
Diversified Tr C	3.90	..
Diversifiel Tr D	5.80	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrhs A	3.95	4.60
Fund Tr Shrhs A	5.14	5.91
Nation Wide Sec	4.10	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.50	..
North Am Tr Shrhs 1953	2.26	..
North Am Tr Shrhs 1944	2.94	..
North Am Tr Shrhs 1956	2.83	..
North Am Tr Shrhs 1958	2.53	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.54	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.45	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.88	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.625	4.00
First Boston Corp	38.25	40.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	...
Brockton Gas Light	9⅜	10¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	118	123
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	17½	19
Conn Light & Power	45¾	48¼
Derby Gas & Elec	20¾	22½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	3½	4
Fall River Gas Work	26	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	41¾	44½
Green Mountain Power pf	89½	93½
Hartford Electric Light	53½	56¼
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	18⅝	20⅜
Holyoke Water Power	17½	19½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	33	...
Lowell Electric Light	41¾	44¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	88¾	92¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅞	19⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34½	37
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	40¼	42½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	62¾	64¾
N E Public Serv $7 ur ln	115	119
N E Public Serv $6 pr2ln	109	113
N E Public Serv $7 pf	61¼	63¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	56¼	58¾
Newport Electric	24⅛	...
Providence Gas	8⅞	9¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	112
R I Pub Serv pf	32½	35
Rockland Light & Power	8⅜	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	25¼	27
Western Mass2Companies	24½	26½

Aviatiton Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9¼	11
Piper Aircraft	3⅝	4½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅜	8⅝

All Am. Cables Head Retires

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank W. Phelan has retired as president of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., an affiliate of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, it was announced. Mr. Phelan joined the company as a cable operator in 1895 at the age of 14, and by 1920 had become general commercial superintendent. He became vice-president in 1923 and President in 1939.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 223

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1945, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1945.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, December 19, 1944.

French Bank's Efforts to Settle Belgian Gold Claims Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 — Efforts by Bank of France to settle out of court the claim of the National Bank of Belgium over gold deposited with the French bank just prior to the German invasion of the low countries were described by Paul Fuller, member of Coudert Brothers, international law firm and counsel for the Bank of France, in a statement here today.

Mr. Fuller stressed that the Bank of France sought to see to it that no blow be dealt to the absolute confidence which characterizes operations between banks of issue, or, more specifically, to the excellent relations which it has always maintained with the National Bank of Belgium.

Following a court decision here last week, where the case was tried, the National Bank of Belgium has been reimbursed from assets of the Bank of France.

Reviews Case

Mr. Fuller, in reviewing the case, recalled that early in 1940, the National Bank of Belgium deposited for safe keeping with the Bank of France in Paris gold to the value of approximately $236 million.

"When Paris was occupied by Germany in June, 1940," Mr. Fuller continued, "the Vichy Government of France, under pressure of the Germans, compelled the Bank of France over its protest to deliver the Belgian gold to the German Reichsbank for purposes of safe keeping by the latter."

"In 1941, the National Bank of Belgium, through its nominal assignees, Messrs. Daniel de Gorter and Henri Wild, instituted a damage suit against the Bank of France in the New York Supreme Court, and attached certain property here which belonged to the Bank of France.

Legal Defenses

"In the opinion of its lawyers, the Bank of France had several good legal defenses to that damage suit, the principal of which were (1) that the Bank of France was not legally responsible for acts in relation to the Belgian gold which had been taken under the compulsion of the Vichy Government of France and (2) that payment by the Bank of France might subject it to double liability beeaues of the conflict which then existed between the American and French laws upon the question as to who were then the duly authorized agents of the National Bank of Belgium.

"Despite the existence of those defenses, however, the Bank of France was engaged during all of the active stages of the New York litigation in settlement negotiations with the National Bank of Belgium, under which the Bank of France would guarantee the return of its gold to the National Bank of Belgium just as soon as hostilities should cease.

"Upon the liberation of France, which was followed by the reorganization of the personnel of the Bank of France by the presently reorganized government of General de Gaulle, steps were promptly taken to conclude the settlement between the two banks under which an amount of gold equal to the original Belgian deposit, minus certain proper deductions, would be delivered immediately by the Bank of France to the National Bank of Belgium.

Settlement Agreement

"That settlement agreement has now been concluded between the two banks and upwards of $223,000,000 in gold was turned over to the National Bank of Belgium by the Bank of France at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Dec. 22, 1944. The fundamental basis of the settlement agreement is briefly summarized in the agreement itself as follows:

"The orders to which it has been subjected during the German occupation have made it impossible for the Bank of France to redeliver the cases entrusted to its care by the National Bank of Belgium and containing the quantities of gold set forth above.

"As soon as it found itself in this situation, the Bank of France affirmed that it would not seek, either in the general principles which govern gratuitous deposits or which define the case of force majeure and its consequences, or in the particular circumstances of the matter, means of freeing itself from its obligation towards the National Bank of Belgium and of rendering fruitless the demand for possession which would be made to it on re-establishment of a more normal state of affairs.

Sought to Safeguard Trust

"The Bank of France, on the contrary, declared itself ready to make up, if need be, out of its own assets, the gold reserve which the National Bank of Belgium had wished to safeguard in entrusting it to it. The Bank of France sought, in effect, to see to it basically that no blow be dealt to the absolute confidence which characterizes operations between banks of issue or more specifically to the excellent relations which it has always maintained with the National Bank of Belgium.

"Consequently the Bank of France undertakes by the present agreement to return and restore to the National Bank of Belgium the weight of fine gold above set forth of 198,433 kilograms, 841 grams, 69 at the place, within the time and on the conditions which are to be hereinafter fixed."

The carrying out of the settlement agreement between the two banks was entrusted to the same attorneys who represented them, respectively, throughout the pending New York litigation, namely, Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell for the National Bank of Belgium and Messrs. Coudert Brothers for the Bank of France.

Russia Is Expected to Withdraw From Lend-Lease by Next Summer

WASHINGTON (AP)—The N. A. M. news says top Government officials expect Russia to withdraw from Lend-Lease at the end of pending commitments.

The organ of the National Association of Manufacturers predicts that Amtorg, Soviet trading agency with headquarters in New York, will take over all Russian buying and selling in this country. It adds that officials expect the Soviet Government purchasing commission, which is distinct from Amtorg, to be liquidated by next summer.

The manufacturers' weekly quotes "sources close to Russian officials in Washington" as saying the Administration will present to Congress several proposals for Government guarantee of foreign credits extended by American business. It adds:

"That the Russians expect one or more of these proposals to be passed by Congress as a prelude to a U. S.-Soviet commercial treaty, is evidenced by their intention to keep most of their purchasing commission officials in the United States to handle Amtorg business."

The protocol covering Lend-Lease for Russia expired June 30 at the end of the fiscal year, the N. A. M. news says, and the renewal has not yet been signed.

The lack of an effective protocol, the story says, "has created some confusion among American manufacturers handling Russian Lend-Lease orders, and apparently some concern among State Department and FEA (Foreign Economic Administration) officials."

Columbia Gas Files Reorganization Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a reorganization plan designed to meet integration requirements of the Public Utilities Holding Act.

Columbia's existing preferred and common stock will be reclassified into a single class of capital stock for distribution among holders of all present stock.

The Cincinnati and Dayton groups of operating subsidiaries are to be separated from the Columbia system through the distribution of the Cincinnati and Dayton common stock among holders of the existing Columbia stock.

Elas. Stop Nut Cuts Debt; Stock Trading Ban Lifted

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—W. F. McGuinness, vice president and treasurer of the Elastic Stop Nut Corporation of America, announced that the company would make a payment of $500,000 today to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, reducing its "V" loan obligations to $2,500,000.

He said the company since January of this year had paid $8,000,000 of its "V" loan borrowings, reducing its bank obligations from $10,500,000 to $2,500,000.

Mr. McGuinness said that after making the $500,000 payment, the company will have about $5,500,000 cash on deposit to cover income tax and royalty obligations and current requirements. He added that subject to final results of the year-end physical inventory and audit, net working capital as of Nov. 30 computed for "V" loan purposes, was estimated to exceed $5,400,000.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The ban on trading of common stock of the Elastic Stop Nut Corporation of America, Union, N. J., will end Dec. 27, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed today impending resignation of two additional executives of the Elastic Stop Nut Corporation of America, Union, N. J., and a net loss of approximately $3,166,000 in liquidation of the company' inventories during the fical year ending Nov. 30.

Amendments to the registration statement noted the resignation of Director R. Miles Warner and notices by Harry K. Werst, vice president in charge o manufacturing, of intention to resign Jan. 31, and by Walter F. Dreves, vice president and comptroller, of intention to resign March 1.

Decline Shown in Number Of Freight Cars on Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads on Dec. 1, 1944, had 28,910 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced. On the same date last year, they had 36,253 on order.

New freight cars on order on Dec. 1, this year, included 9,523 hopper, 3,054 gondolas, 200 flat, 12,218 plain box cars, 1,345 automobile box cars, 2,213 refrigerator, and 357 stock freight cars.

They also had 495 new locomotives on order on Dec. 1, this year, compared with 1,004 on the same day in 1943. The number on order on Dec. 1, 1944 included 90 steam, two electric and 403 Diesel locomotives, compared with 387 steam, three electric and 614 Diesel locomotives one year ago.

Class I railroads put 35,972 new freight cars and 846 new locomotives in service in the first 11 months this year compared with 26,433 and 656, respectively, in the same period last year.

Jesse H. van Alystyne

NEW YORK (AP)—Jesse H. van Alstyne, who has passed on, was president of the Otis Elevator Company for the last 22 years, and former chairman of the conference of the National Elevator Manufacturing Industry, Inc.

A native of North Chatham, N. Y., he joined the Otis firm about 40 years ago. He was formerly a director of the American Express Bank & Trust Company.

The widow, a brother and two sisters survive.

Fewer Truck Trailers in '45

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacturers may produce 21,486 truck trailers in 1945, about 7,500 fewer than were authorized for 1944, the War Production Board announced. "Off-the-highway" trailers, used in logging, mining and similar industries, were assigned a quota of 746, a considerable increase over the 1944 program of 460.

U. S. Exports 12 P. C. Above 1944 Totals

WASHINGTON (AP) — Total United States exports in November were $1,186,000,000, an increase of about $48,000,000 over October but slightly below the 11-months average of $1,195,000,000.

The Commerce Department, reporting this, said non Lend-Lease exports included in the November total amounted to $283,000,000. The 11-month total for non Lend-Lease exports is $2,730,000,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the comparable period of 1943.

"Total non Lend-Lease, or commercial, exports at a level of $283,000,000 in November, 1944, and $263,000,000 for the average of the past six months compares very favorably with the prewar volume of commercial trade, which showed an average of $265,000,000 for 1939, the last prewar year," the report said.

The value of all exports, including Lend-Lease for the 11 months of 1944, totals $13,147,000,000, or 15 per cent above the total for the like period of 1943.

The report said that imports have been consistently higher this year than last, the average for the first 11 months of 1944 being $325,000,000, compared with $281,000,000 for 1943.

"The 1944 average monthly value of imports has also been substantially exceeding prewar levels," the report said, "the 1944 average being about $100,000,000 per month higher than in 1939, the last prewar year."

Importations of newsprint during November totaled 223,603 short tons, valued at $11,118,000, an increase of 6 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value compared with October.

Newsprint exports totaled 4,065 short tons, valued at $365,000, an increase of 157 per cent in quantity and 204 per cent in value over October.

Dr. C. G. Suits Heads General Electric's Research Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Dr. C. G. Suits, assistant to the director of the General Electric Company's Research Laboratory here, has been elected a vice-president of the Company and in that capacity will be in charge of the Laboratory. it has been announced by President Charles E. Wilson.

At the same time it was announced that Dr. W. D. Coolidge will retire on December 31 as vice-president and director of the Laboratory, a position he has held since 1940.

Dr. Coolidge, inventor of the Coolidge X-ray and a world's famous scientist, graduated in 1896 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and received his Ph.D. subsequently at Leipzig. He joined the G-E Research Laboratory in 1905 after a period spent in fundamental research in physics and chemistry at M. I. T. He played a leading role in the development of the modern incandescent lamp, through his production of ductile tungsten.

Later, when his colleague, Dr. Irving Langmuir, demonstrated the possibilities of a pure electron discharge in a high vacuum, Dr. Coolidge produced a radically new type of X-ray tube which has substantially superseded all previous types. Dr. Coolidge is the holder of 83 patents himself and has been partly responsible for hundreds of others. He became assistant director of the laboratory in 1908, associate director in 1928, and director in 1932. Dr. Coolidge has been awarded several medals and honors, including the Hughes, Rumford, Edison, and Faraday medals.

Dr. Suits, who succeeds Dr. Coolidge, is one of the youngest of the country's prominent scientists, graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1927 and becoming a member of the Laboratory staff in 1930. He is widely known for his research in high-temperature arcs.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.64⅜	1.63¼	1.64	1.63⅛	
Minneapolis	1.56⅞	1.56¼	1.56½	1.55⅞	
Kansas City	1.56½	1.55⅜	1.55⅞	1.55¼	
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.56	1.54⅞	1.55¼	1.54⅜	
Minneapolis	1.53⅝	1.52⅝	1.53	1.51⅞	
Kansas City	1.48⅜	1.47⅝	1.47⅞	1.46⅞	
Kansas City	....	....	1.46¾	1.45⅞	
Chicago	1.55	1.53⅞	1.54¼	1.53⅜	
September Wheat:					
May Oats:					
Chicago	.66⅞	.65½	.65½	.65¼	
Minneapolis	.62⅜	.61¼	.62½	.61⅛	
Rye, Chicago:					
May	1.11⅛	1.12⅞	1.11¼	1.12⅞	1.10½
July	1.08½	1.10⅜	1.08½	1.09⅞	1.07⅞
September	1.06¼	1.08⅛	1.06¼	1.07⅛	1.05¾
Barley, Chicago:					
May	1.08	1.09⅛	1.08	1.09⅛	1.06⅞
July	1.02¼	1.03	1.02¼	1.03	1.00⅜

Wool

Grease

March	....	....	....	93.5b	94.0
May	....	....	....	92.0b	93.5
July	....	....	....	90.5b	92.0
October	....	....	....	89.0b	90.5

Tops

March	....	....	....	129.1b	129.1
May	130.0	130.0	130.0	129.1b	129.1
July	....	....	....	127.5b	128.5
October	....	....	....	134.5b	124.5

b-Bid.

Cotton

March	21.95	21.97	21.93	21.93	21.94
May	21.88	21.91	21.85	21.91	21.87
July	21.49	21.53	21.48	21.50	21.49
October	20.56	20.62	20.56	20.61	20.58

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

January	....	....	....	1.25n	1.25
February	....	....	....	1.38n	1.38
March	....	....	....	1.45n	1.45

Eggs

December	40.60	40.95	40.60	40.95	40.55
January	34.75	34.80	34.70	34.75	34.60
October	37.00	37.35	37.00	37.35	37.00

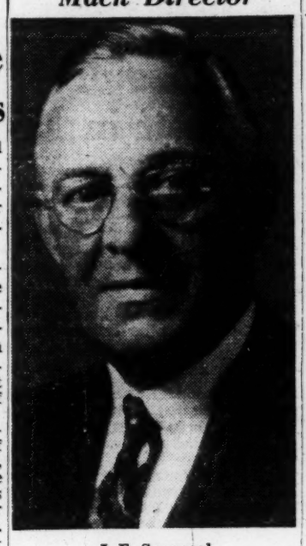
n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Amaglamated Sugar Co.

DENVER (AP)—The Amalgamated Sugar Company reported net income of $756,494 in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1944, an increase of $4,227 above the previous fiscal year, company officials announced. Dividends of 50 cents a share on preferred stock and 20 cents a share on common stock were paid during the year. Total dividend distribution amounted to $482,683.

Mack Director



J. E. Savacool

Vice-president and comptroller of Mack Trucks, Inc., appointed to the board of directors. Mr. Savacool, who has been with the company since 1913, will also continue as a director of Mack Manufacturing Corporation.

Penna. R. R. Seeks $60 Million Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad has asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority to issue $60,000,000 of series F general mortgage bonds.

The issue would be to help finance redemption on or before April 1, 1945, of a like amount of the company's outstanding 40-year 4½ per cent gold debenture bonds.

Declares Number of Domestic Airlines Should Be Kept Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Bailey, (D) of North Carolina, of the Senate Commerce Committee declared the number of domestic airlines should be kept "relatively low."

Railroad and steamship companies should be discouraged from entering the field of air transport, he said.

On transoceanic service, he announced his opposition to Government ownership if other means can be found. He said the service must be "something in the nature of a monopoly" and should be under strict government control.

Dislikes Policy of Monopoly

The committee which Senator Bailey heads is expected to have an important part in laying out policies that will govern future commercial aviation at home and abroad.

The Senator said he issued the statement in reply to numerous inquiries about his position. It should not be interpreted as a pledge, he said, because he had made it a rule not to tie his hands in such a way as to prevent consideration of a proposal on its merits.

"I do not think we can succeed with a great multitude of companies," he said. "I do not like the policy of monopoly as a rule, but when we come to public utilities the rule of monopolies is the American rule. We do not encourage the formation of new shipping companies. We do not encourage the formation of new railroad companies.

"I have fear that the domestic air lines would be prevented from succeeding by creating too many lines, and look for some standard under which we can keep the number relatively low.

"It is for this reason, and not through any antipathy to railroads or steamship companies, that I have tended to take the view that we should discourage the steamship companies and the railroad companies

Sports News

Around The Town In Sports

Ice-Capades Great

Exquisitely costumed and directed, Ice-Capades of 1945 glided brilliantly into the Boston Garden last evening with the usual precision and grace, thrilling a good first-night crowd of some 10,000. For three hours Donna Atwood, the always popular "Old Smoothies," Eric Waite, Red McCarthy, Chuckie Stein and numerous other headliners, supported by the Ice-Capets chorus, ran off what is the most colorful and best-timed show in the five-year history of Ice-Capades.

Eric Waite's comedy, in which he plays the part of a sailor learning to skate, and the incomparable pair skating of Orrin Markhus and Irma Thomas, the so-called "Old Smoothies," proved the most popular crowd-pleasers at the inaugural show. The "Old Smoothies" number this time includes little Chuckie Stein and partner, who "shadow" Markhus and Thomas to a remarkable degree. The horse "Pansy" received its usual applause, as did Trixie's juggling and Al Surette's clowning.

Incidentally, the audience seemed not at all conscious of the fact that the show is now top-heavy with charming females, with so many male stars called into the armed forces.

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Although less than 7,000 paid to watch last Saturday night's basketball double-header at the Boston Garden, leaving the local "draw" still well behind the packed houses which attend in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cage spots, it is interesting that the second card here drew slightly better than the first. The attendance the first night was about 5,000. This time another 1,000 came—not a headline improvement, but a hint, at least, that new fans are slowly being attracted. Perhaps by the final night, Feb. 15, the figures will have risen as high as 10,000. The next Garden cage show comes Jan. 19, with the participants to be announced later.

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Officials of the Braves and Red Sox are not pessimistic over Washington's recent drive to re-examine and perhaps reclassify 4-F athletes. What probably will save big league baseball is the sentence in War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes' statement which stresses the possible reclassification of athletes "between 18 and 26." It is believed that not many big league 4-F's come within that age range. Most of them are older. However, there can be no doubt that the majors are going to lose a few men already ticketed for regulars during 1945.

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It is with regret that amateur skating fans of this sector heard today the intention of Carmelita Landry to retire because "I'm going South to join my Army husband." But she goes with the best wishes of her many friends around New England. The Fitchburg girl has been champion woman speed skater of North America since the winter of 1941 and dominated almost every meet she attended. Where she is going, she says, there will be no ice to keep in practice.

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The only comment this corner has heard on the week-end order of War Mobilizer Byrnes to close all horse and dog tracks is: "It's about time." The money already lost at race tracks, and the gasoline burned getting there, might have knocked a few days off the length of the war. Countless man hours in war industries were lost because workers were lured to the tracks. Byrnes' move should come as good news to the boys in uniform.

E. R.

Cunningham Gets Eight Points To Threaten Leaders

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26 (AP)—By picking up eight points last week, Les Cunningham of Cleveland, a familiar name in the American Hockey League, returned today among the "big 11" scorers with a 31-point total, the same aggregate as Tom Forgie, Hershey, and Bob Walton, Pittsburgh.

Another spurt like that and Cunningham could easily threaten the top man, Paul Courteau, Providence, whose 39 points are four more than runner-up Pete Leswick of Indianapolis. Cunningham's name usually has been up among the serious challengers for the circuit's individual tallying honors and has been conspicuous by its absence lately.

Art Lassard, Buffalo, was sent to the penalty box for eight minutes last week, but his 39 minutes total is one minute shy of the leader, Frank Kane, Indianapolis. Kane managed to cling to the bad man title by being banished for two minutes.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	PTS.
Courteau, Providence	22	17	39
Leswick, Indianapolis	15	20	35
Burlington, Cleveland	9	25	34
Gracie, Pittsburgh	13	21	34
Bukovitch, Indianapolis	20	13	33
Cunningham, Cleveland	17	14	31
Forgie, Hershey	15	16	31
Walton, Pittsburgh	14	17	31
McDonald, Indianapolis	8	22	30
Gooden, Hershey	10	19	29
Pozzo, Hershey	14	15	29

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

St. John's (Brooklyn) 41, Puerto Rico, 35.
City College New York 74, Trinity 49.
Sampson 43, Cornell 39.
Holy Cross 41, Depauw 35.
Depaul 74, Long Island 47.
Marshall 66, Army War C. 29.

South

Kentucky 53, Ohio State 48 (overtime).

Midwest

Michigan 38, Wyoming 33.
Iowa 63, Notre Dame 46.
Northwestern 68, Western Michigan 54
Wisconsin 46, Marquette 39.
Murray (Ky) T. 37, East. Illinois T. 29.
Kansas State 49, Nebraska 46.
Missouri 48, Kansas 39.
Great Lakes 63, Minnesota 44.
Valparaiso 66, Drake 41.
Pepperdine 50, Pantathlon Military Aztecs of Mexico 24.

Southwest

Norman Navy Skyjackets 53, Texas Christian 22.

West

Harlem Globe Trotters 49, Pueblo Air Base Bombers 41.

Bruins Get Paul Bibeault To Replace Bennett in Net

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the second of the drastic changes promised by Manager Art Ross, Goalie Paul Bibeault of Montreal Canadiens comes to the Boston Bruins on loan and will tend goal here at the Garden tomorrow night against Chicago Black Hawks.

The first change saw Art Jackson being sold to Toronto Maple Leafs for cash and a player to be named later. Bibeault, a French-Canadian who has been discharged from the Canadian Army, will take over in the Boston nets in place of Harvey Bennett, who now becomes the Bruins' spare goalie.

Should Be Help

Bibeault's presence should prove a help to the Bruins, who have been scored on more than any other club in the National Hockey League. Young Bennett was sensational at times, yet he allowed too many soft shots to slip by him, and he was particularly weak on long shots, a fact which the other clubs quickly discovered.

Since his discharge from service, Bibeault has played with both Canadiens and Toronto Maple Leafs. Two winters ago he played 50 games for Montreal in the regular season, and then five more in the play-offs as Canadiens were ousted by the Bruins. Last winter he was understudy for Bill Durnan until he went on loan to Toronto Dec. 25. He appeared in 29 games for the Leafs in the regular schedule, and five more in the Stanley Cup play-downs when the Leafs were eliminated by Montreal. At the end of last season he was named second all-star goalie on the managers' and Canadian Press sextets. Durnan was first. Bibeault reports in Boston tomorrow.

To Carry On

These two moves by the Bruins were indications that professional hockey is planning to carry through the winter, and to date there is no reason why it shouldn't. Unless Canada adopts the same policy regarding manpower as the United States did over the week end, hockey will suffer little except by comparison. The amateurs, too, including the Boston Olympics, will not be hurt, for most of the players on both the Bruins and Pics are Canadians.

The National Hockey League this season adopted a ruling whereby no club could use a player if he had been deferred from the armed services of either the United States or Canada for other than physical reasons. The boys now playing are either those who are 4-F in this country or in the equivalent category across the border, those who are above or below the callable age, or those who have been discharged from uniform.

Rozzini Recalled

The Bruins this week are facing two games and the Pics three. The B's, who have recalled Gino Rozzini from the Pics to take Art Jackson's place between Armand Gaudreault and Paul Gladu, break into the running of Ice-Capades at the Garden Thursday night when they face the Hawks. The Pics, with Coach Hago Harrington scratching around for talent, will meet Philadelphia Falcons in a two-game series this week end at the Boston Arena. The tilts will be played Saturday and Sunday nights.

The Bruins' Bill Cowley is out of the scoring lead again, Montreal's Toe Blake leading with 34 points to Willie's 33. Syd Howe of Detroit is third with 27, and Canadiens' Elmer Lach fourth with 26. Snuffy Smith of Chicago is the leading goal-scorer with 19, and Cowley is the head assist-getter with 22.

Gloria Hitchman Joins Ice Show

Gloria Hitchman, daughter of Fred Hitchman, former Boston Bruin hockey team captain and defenseman, will join the Ice Capades here in Boston Jan. 2, according to an announcement from the Boston Garden today.

Miss Hitchman tried out for the Ice Capades in Ottawa recently and was accepted. Her father joined the Bruins in the 1924-25 season and played with Sprague Cleghorn and later Eddie Shore. After the 1933-34 season he coached the Bruin Cubs.

Detroit Gets Most Points In Stocking

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	14	4	2	30	74	47
Detroit	13	5	3	29	102	67
Toronto	10	8	2	22	74	68
Boston	8	11	1	17	85	94
New York	3	11	5	11	60	92
Chicago	3	12	3	9	57	84

Results Dec. 23

Montreal 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 5, Toronto 4.

Result Dec. 24

Chicago 3, New York 3.

Result Dec. 25 4

Detroit 6, Toronto 4.

By the Associated Press

Detroit's Red Wings got the biggest point-apple in their stocking this Christmas—though Santa Claus was not unkind to Montreal Canadiens — and the National Hockey League's leading teams pulled further away from the pack with wins, while Hap Day's Toronto Leafs dropped a pair of close decisions to fall deeper into their third slot spot.

It was a merry Christmas for Jack Adams' hard-hitting Wings squad, for they pulled within one point of Montreal and have an opportunity of overtaking Dick Irvin's boys Thursday night when the teams meet on Montreal ice.

Wings came back quickly after a bad start Saturday in Toronto and edged out Leafs 5-4, sparked by a pair of veterans — Modere (Mud) Brunteau and Harold Jackson. After a day's rest, the teams met in Detroit last night and the Adamsmen hung their fourth defeat of the season at Hap Day's door, 6-4.

Canadiens kept atop the standings when they edged out the cellar-dwelling Chicago Black Hawks, 2-1 on Saturday, and the Hawks could not pull themselves out of the pit Sunday, playing to a 3-3 tie with New York Rangers.

Veteran Toe Blake of Montreal added one point to his individual scoring record when he picked up an assist Saturday, and took over the scoring leadership from Boston's Bill Cowley.

Detroit became the first team of the current season to hit the 100-goal mark last night, with Rookie Steve Wochy's second-period tally. A goal by Don Grosso and Wochy's second of the game brought their goals-for total to 102.

Trout, Newhouser Front And Center of Mound Stage

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—The official American League pitching statistics today showed Paul (Dizzy) Trout and Harold Newhouser, Detroit's brilliant mound team, front and center on baseball's stage for a rousing curtain call.

Not in 40 years has the junior circuit produced such a prolific pair of tossers on the same team. In nearly hurling the Tigers to the pennant, Trout and Newhouser racked up 56 victories, the most by a brace of teammates since 1904 when John D. Chesbro (41) and John Powell (23) of New York collaborated for 64.

The terrific Tiger two-some—Lefty Hal Newhouser with 29-9 and right-handed Trout with 27-14—were the American League's only 20-game winners this year and they permitted only one slab crown to escape them. Boston's Tex Hughson turned in a brilliant 18-5 record for a top won-loss percentage of .873 before he entered the armed forces in August.

The much-coveted earned-run rating title went to Trout with 2.12, an amazing performance considering that the rugged right-hander toiled 352 innings, tops for the season. He also led in shut-outs with seven, worked the most complete games, 33, and faced the most batters, 1,323.

Southpaw Newhouser was runnerup to Trout in earned-run average with 2.22 and in complete games with 25, but he led in strikeouts with 187, compared with Trout's runner-up total of 144.

Actually, Joe Heving (8-3) and Jonas Berry of Philadelphia (10-8) had the best earned-run average at 1.95, but neither pitched enough innings to rate title consideration. Heving worked 120 frames and Berry 111. Third in this department with 2.26 was Hughson.

Newhouser placed second in the won-loss column with a percentage of .763, followed by Nelson Potter of the champion St. Louis Browns (19-7) with .731; Heving with .727, and Ernie Bonham of New York (12-9), .667. Trout's 27-14 record gave him a seventh-place rating of .659.

Three other hurlers won more than 15 games—Hank Borowy of the Yankees (17-12); Jack Kramer of the Browns (17-13), and Bill Dietrich of Chicago (16-17).

The junior loop went without a no-hit game for the fourth straight season and the 22d time in league history, although Kramer turned in a one-hitter and there were 12 two-hit stints.

Only 16 pitchers who hurled 45 or more innings were bracketed in the under-three earned-run group compared with 29 the previous season, wherein lies the explanation why league batting jumped from .249 in 1943 to .260 last season.

Dietrich and Early Wynn of Washington lost the most games, 17, while Rufus Gentry of Detroit issued the most walks, 108. Russell Christopher of Philadelphia hit the most batters, nine, and Emil (Dutch) Leonard of Washington made the most wild pitches, nine.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Chick Meehan, who put New York University on the college football map—and took it off again when he left there—is heading toward Denver and Los Angeles this week to line up the western half of his Trans - American Professional Football League. . . . If this tour is successful, the National League is sure to have at least one serious rival in seasons to come. . . . Chick, in a rather obvious slap at the organizers of the All-America Conference, argues that his loop will become the American League of Football (possibly even taking the name since the West Coast American League is relinquishing it) because he is proceeding on a businesslike basis instead of talking about $15,000 players and $25,000 coaches and because his clubs will have the fields to play on. . . . But possibly the tipoff on all these projected pro leagues is that the National, which finds an 11-team setup unsatisfactory, turned back all franchise applications last spring and hasn't found anyone since then who would put in a $25,000 check to bid for a place in the circuit.

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While Managers Frankie Frisch of the Pirates and Mel Ott of the Giants were entertaining GI's in France, reports Gene Graff of Stars and Stripes, Ottie offered to take Vince DiMaggio and his noted appetite off Frisch's hands. . . . Frankie allowed he'd trade Vince for Bill Voiselle, Bill Jurges and a few other players and sports scribe Roy Stockton suggested that Mel might throw himself in as a pinch hitter. . . . "No," demurred Frisch. "If I get Voiselle, Mel will have to stay in New York and become a pitcher."

♪ ♪ ♪

Howard Caskey, 225-pound Penn State freshman tackle, has reported to his draft board three times and has been rejected three times for physical defects. And each time it was a different defect. . . . Have you ever noticed the facial resemblance between Carroll Widdoes, Ohio State football coach, and the Dodgers Leo Durocher? . . . Another high school highspot: LaSalle-Peru (Ill.) high threw 196 passes in nine football games last fall and completed 80 for 960 yards. . . . For the first time since 1933, when J. Willard Ridings inaugurated his pre-season poll rating the Southwest Conference grid teams, the scribes failed to put a single one in the proper position this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Second Air Force Superbombers claim they had not only the longest football schedule of the year (14 games), but that they made use of the season's oddest press box. When the Bombers played Idaho Southern at Pocatello in a driving rainstorm, they backed a G. I. truck up to the 50-yard line so the scribes could watch from under cover. . . . When Bob Scheffing, former Cub catcher, now training at the Bainbridge Naval center, attended a recent basketball game, a recruit asked his help in finding a lost wallet. Bob obliged and found the kid's purse, then discovered that his own was missing. So Bob had to ask the recruit to help him. They haven't found it yet.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON — War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes ordered nation's horse and dog racing stopped by Jan. 3 and called on draft boards to review classification of all professional athletes.

SAN FRANCISCO — Welker Cochran, three-cushion billiard champion, came within two points of equalling world record of 25 by running off 23 consecutive points in match with Willie Flynn.

MIAMI — Lt. Comdr. Jack Meagher signed as postwar coach of Miami team in newly organized All-American Professional Football League.

NEW YORK — Willie Mosconi, pocket billiard champion, beat Ralph Greenleaf twice to win their 13-block exhibition series, 10 to 3.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. — Marriage of Thomas A. Yawkey, owner of Boston Red Sox, and Mrs. Jean Hiller, New York, was announced.

PITTSBURGH—Bob Odell, former All-America halfback from University of Pennsylvania, signed to play with Pittsburgh pro football Steelers after the war ends.

American Soccer League

Brookhattan 4, New York Americans 3.
Brooklyn Hispano 4, Brook. Wanderers 0.
Philadelphia Americans 2, Philadelphia Nationals 1.
Baltimore Americans 2, Baltimore A. C. 1.
Kearny Scots and Kearny Celtics called on account of snow-covered field.

Athlete 4-F's Face New Exam By Draft Board

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Some 4-F professional athletes may be inducted when called for re-examination by their draft boards.

It is possible, selective service says, that the physical condition of a number of borderline 4-F's among the athletes has changed since their last examination, making them acceptable for military service.

War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes has directed selective service to review the draft status of professional athletes.

Many of these men were rejected by the Army and Navy because of injuries incurred in sports participation. The selective service spokesman said local draft boards probably will review borderline cases among this group.

It is believed that some professional athletes above 28 who are found acceptable for military service will be inducted.

Although the armed forces have concentrated on the 18-26 age bracket for the last six months, selective service indicated that older men must be taken in the future.

Bessette Stars In Hornet Goal

By the Associated Press

Roger Bessette and Bob Walton teamed up last night to keep their Pittsburgh Hornets tied with the Cleveland Barons for second place in the western division of the American Hockey League. Goalie Bessette handled 48 saves in the Pittsburgh net while Walton accomplished the hat trick with three goals, two in the last four minutes, to give the Hornets a 5-5 tie.

A Cleveland Christmas night crowd of 4,774—held down because of a heavy snowstorm—saw the Barons first take a 3-1 lead, then after the Hornets tied it, again forge head, 5-3 before Walton came through. Tommy Burlington got two of the five Cleveland goals.

Sugar Bowl Facts

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26 (AP) — Some statistics on the Sugar Bowl contestants:

Duke scored 201 points in nine games this season, Alabama 246 in eight.

Defensively, Alabama yielded a little more than six points a game, Duke nine.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	G	OG	Pts
Buffalo	15	10	3	91	76	33
Hershey	13	11	3	90	77	29
Providence	9	16	2	98	117	20
Western Division						
Indianapolis	14	7	7	87	59	35
Cleveland	12	8	4	87	78	28
Pittsburgh	13	13	2	103	106	28
St. Louis	5	16	3	43	86	13

When Headlights Go On Again, Where Will Motorists Head?

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When Midwest motorists can joyfully cry: "Fill 'er up!" again, they are going to head the family car first to the Far West and the Pacific Coast, said a majority of those taking part in a Chicago Motor Club postwar-travel survey.

Next in favor with the armchair motoring planners came the national parks and Mexico, then the Southeast and New England, the eastern Canadian provinces, and Alaska.

One would-be motorist, planning postwar travel fun, replied to the Motor Club's questionnaire:

"I'd like to get an amphibious vehicle and tour the Alcan Highway district, fishing principally."

And what that would mean? Using a jeep that takes to the water, instead of a canoe, think of the convenience when it came to portaging! An amphibious jeep simply would climb out of the water and chug obediently across country to the next stream. No canoe to carry on your back. No packages.

Answers Come Quickly

The Motor Club started its survey a good many weeks ago, hoping enough persons would answer questionnaires to give the Club some hint of postwar travel trends. Quick came the answers. A thousand were returned in one week alone. More questionnaires were sent out, and the time for final returns pushed ahead, ending recently.

Midwest motorists, the survey showed, are keeping an eye on the progress of the Inter-American Highway. Folks on both sides of the border, in fact, have been "tremendously interested" in it, the Motor Club says. Hemispheric defense and solidarity are pushing the completion of the road to Guatemala, possibly very soon, the Club explains, and evidently Midwest motorists are keeping up with it. Twenty-three per cent of them said they have definite ideas about motoring to Mexico when the war is won; then on down through the Central American republics to South America.

Analyzing this Pan-American trend, the Club takes it as certain indication that when tires and gasoline are plentiful again, travel to Mexico will top even the boom year of 1937. The first big year of American automobile travel south of the border came in 1936, it was recalled.

In the survey, one motorist who had been to Mexico and wants to go again wrote wistfully on his questionnaire:

Up-to-Date Maps Needed

"Prevail on Mexico to print up-to-date road maps; maps now in use are several years old and new construction is not shown."

Looking ahead to the broader scope of world travel expected after the war, and the possibility of covering long distances in short vacation periods, one man declared minutely accurate and up-to-the-minute information on routes, hotels, and rates will be needed. He suggested "frequent small editions of pamphlets covering each locality, which can be bound into booklets to cover each individual's needs."

Some Motor Club members were interested in water cruises, and showed a decided preference for voyaging to South American ports. Fifty per cent of these persons said they are planning a cruise to South America; 37 per cent wanted to go to the Caribbean; and only 13 per cent are thinking of the Mediterranean.

When it comes to European travel, 73 per cent of the Club's members said they would go, if at all, by steamship. Twenty-seven per cent chose trans-Atlantic planes. And this, thinks the Motor Club, is "surprisingly high."

"My family and I have prowled all over these United States," read a typical questionnaire answer. "We have been in every state in the Union except four. After the war when we can 'fill 'er up' again, we'll go. . . ."

Mineral Expert Accepts Post At Alma Mater in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montana

After serving for five years as research professor in mineral dressing at Montana School of Mines at Butte, Dr. S. R. B. Cooke has resigned to accept the appointment as director of the school of mines at his alma mater, the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Born and raised in New Zealand, Dr. Cooke came to this country for further study after receiving his bachelor of science degree from the University of Otago in 1929. He took graduate work at the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Mo., receiving his master's degree in 1930. Later he studied at Carnegie Institute of Technology and the University of Missouri, receiving his doctor's degree in 1933.

From 1933 to 1936 Dr. Cooke was associated with the United States Bureau of Mines and the Missouri State mining experimental station. He then entered the teaching profession as a professor of ore dressing and metallurgical engineering at the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. In 1939 he was appointed to the staff of the Montana School of Mines.

A tireless scholar and a prolific writer, Dr. Cooke is the author of numerous papers in the fields of mineral dressing, mineralogy and metallurgy. As a sideline he took up astronomy and he has also written exclusively about this subject.

Dr. Cooke is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the British Astronomical Association, the American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi (scientific honorary), and he is a fellow of the American Mineralogical Society.

International Air Line Operators Plan Promotional World Organization

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A world organization to promote aerial commerce would be established under plans drawn up by a group of international air line operators.

The group has just sent to several hundred air line officials all over the world a tentative draft of articles of incorporation for the world association, plus an invitation from Cuba to meet in Havana on April 16 and complete the organization.

The movement to establish such a body was begun at Chicago on the last day of the International Civil Aviation Conference. An eight-member Drafting Committee was appointed and met in Washington the week of Dec. 11 to draw up articles of association.

The draft, along with statements by the Committee and by Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, is included in a booklet being mailed out from Colonel Gorrell's office.

The Association probably would have its headquarters in Chicago. The proposed articles list their objectives as:

1. To promote safe, regular and economical air commerce.
2. To provide means for collaboration among air transport enterprises.
3. To co-operate with other international organizations.

Private Power Firms of the Northwest Make Peak Drains on Federal Facilities

PORTLAND, Ore.—Cold, dry weather which has prevailed throughout most of the Pacific Northwest recently has boosted power demands by Northwest private utilities on the Bonneville-Grand Coulee power plants to new all-time peaks, S. E. Schultz, chief engineer of the Booneville Power Administration, has disclosed.

Lack of rainfall and low run-off from snow storage has pulled down water reservoirs of nearly all the systems in the Northwest power pool. As a result, Booneville and Grand Coulee power plants are supplying more than 500,000 kilowatts to other private and public utility systems in the pool to help them carry their loads without using up critical supplies of hog fuel and oil, Mr. Schultz said.

Peak demands on the Federal power plants by private utilities reached a total of 406,000 kilowatts on Nov. 20 with the Portland General Electric Company taking up to 175,000 kilowatts. Puget Sound Power & Light Company was close behind P. G. E. with a peak demand of 164,000 kilowatts, while combined demand of the Northwestern Electric Company, Washington Water Power and Pacific Power & Light reached 67,000 kilowatts.

Peak demands of the Seattle and Tacoma municipal plants on the Bonneville-Coulee system reached 93,000 and 64,000 kilowatts, respectively.

In addition to supplying these demands, the Bonneville Power Administration delivered a peak load of 816,000 kilowatts to its other customers, including industries, military establishments and public power agencies. Peak demand on the Bonneville-Coulee system reached 1,355,000 kilowatts on Nov. 20 and the two Columbia River power plants turned out a total of 28,203,000 kilowatts hours during the 24-hour period.

Roosevelt Summons Nation To Freedom From Bigotry

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP) — President Roosevelt said Dec. 23 that it was "the solemn duty for us who live and work in the United States to keep our country free of prejudice and bigotry so that when our fighting men return they may find us living by the freedom for which they are ready to give the full measure of devotion."

In a message to the National Conference of Christians and Jews made public Dec. 23 the President called upon the nation to "come together" during the conference-sponsored Brotherhood Week, Feb. 18-25, "to renew and strengthen their determination to serve the high principles of liberty through spiritual unity."

European Classified

(Continued)

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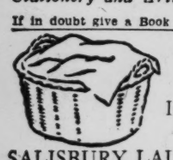

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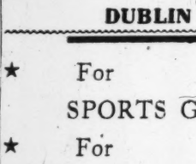

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Would we be depriving our armed forces of anything if we each had another banana split?

An Ice Cream Cone That Cost $688

This is the story of the Black Widow production line: Mrs. Henriette Balk, whose 19-year-old son is a fighter pilot; and a $688 ice cream cone.

One day on the Black Widow assembly line at Northrop Aircraft in Hawthorne, Calif., one of the women tried the idea of "one-hand dessert" and "one-hand production," nibbling at an ice cream cone as she worked.

She was told by her supervisor that this was a violation of the rules; but, because she was told in the presence of a fellow employee, the woman believed her reprimand too severe. She gave immediate notice of intention to quit her job.

Mrs. Balk, whose fighter-pilot son may some day want a Black Widow and want it bad, and who, consequently, is more than ordinarily anxious to keep the assembly line rolling, did a bit of figuring.

It had cost, conservatively, $500 to train the woman for the job she was doing in assembling Black Widows. If she quit, there would be an additional $188 involved to handle the termination papers and the employment of someone to take her place.

That brought the price of the ice cream cone to $688, and, to Mrs. Balk's way of looking at things, that was too much. She hadn't figured in the cost of training another employee, but the $688 already was enough. She called in the supervisor, talked it over with him and with the woman who had been reprimanded.

It all ended happily with the "cone nibbler" insisting she "never knew what a swell fellow her supervisor was until Mrs. Balk brought them together." She also said she didn't realize the importance of rules, even little rules like eating an ice cream cone on the production line, until Mrs. Balk talked them over with her and showed her that the rule in point was not arbitrary but a necessary safety measure.

The ice cream cone episode was all part of Mrs. Balk's job, which is to help keep employees on the job, help keep morale at the highest possible pitch, and, most important of all, help keep the Black Widows rolling off the production line—ready for her boy and for all the boys on the far flung battle lines who are staying on the job to finish the war.

Daily Anecdote

Sweet Brevity

A White House visitor complimented Woodrow Wilson on his excellent public speeches. "Tell me, Mr. President," she asked, "about how long it takes you to prepare a ten-minute speech?"

"Two weeks, madam."

"How long for an hour speech?"

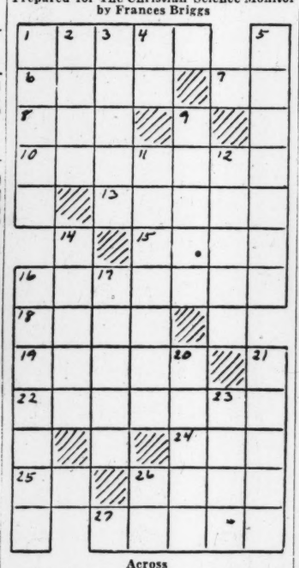
"One week."

"And a two-hour speech?"

"I am ready now, madam," he smiled.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Italian city is scene of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"?
6—What was name of sacred bull of ancient Egyptians?
7—Where was Abraham born?
8—Would you pet, don, or row a wistiti?
10—What is an arm of the sea at lower end of a river?
13—What Belgian town contained the famous Cloth Hall?
15—What is a circular structure for packing away fodder?
16—What is the rank of Jinks, "of the Horse Marines"?
18—Tune.
19—Samuel Pepys is remembered for what?
22—What is the shelf above a fireplace (pl.)?
24—Three-toed sloths are what?
25—Aloft.
26—What vessel for heating liquids was named for a mountain?
27—What is an antonym of "deliberate"?

Down

1—First wedding anniversary is known as what kind of a wedding?
2—Monkeys.
3—What is any short song of rustic or simple character?
4—You and me.
5—What is pseudonym of Ray Stannard Baker?
9—Who is Olivia's witty waiting woman in "Twelfth Night"?
11—What is a parvenu?
12—Souvenir is what?
14—What is name of gulf that separates Trinidad from Venezuela?
16—What metal emits a crackling sound when bent?
17—Sigismund Thalberg played what musical instrument?
20—Who was a noted Irish poet and dramatist?
21—What is a kind of written composition?
23—Scraped linen is what?
26—Each (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Say That Again

An Alabama farmer, a man possessing a great deal of native shrewdness, was being examined for jury duty.

"Have you ever served on a jury?" he was asked.

"No, sir," answered the man. "I've been drawn a good many times, but I was always too smart to get caught on a jury."

"What's that, sir?" interrupted the judge sternly. "Do you boast of your smartness in escaping jury duty?"

"No, your honor," said the farmer. "Not at all. When I said I was too smart I meant that I was always excused because the lawyers thought I wasn't ignorant enough."—Wall Street Journal.

Slight Mistake

Someone from a Government agency recently phoned Pan-American Union photo library for photos of Simon Bolivar, Gen. Jose de San Martin, Argentine liberator, and Carmen Miranda.

The first two were dispatched with the suggestion that Senorita Miranda's press agent would be best source for a photo of the exotic singer.

Later, the same Government functionary called back: "There was a little mistake about that picture of Carmen Miranda. Instead, could you send us one of the Venezuelian hero, Gen. Francisco Miranda?"—Inter-American.

There Comes A Time

Take heart G. I.'s if you feel that dog tags are superfluous additions to the wardrobe, and of dubious value.

Combat engineers in Italy were baffled when ice cream was served them without spoons. A Red Cross field director solved the problem. "Eat it with your dog tags," he suggested.—Truax Radio Post.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley

"Another present for you, Helen, wonder what it is!"

The Postwar World

One hardly can say what all's on the way,
Or even express an opinion.
But it is rather clear that a new world is here;
That we're reaching for greater dominion.

The household remade; the plastics' parade;
The advertisingless broadcasting station;
Electronics galore; new things by the score;
The coming of jet navigation.

Even so, let us hope that the far-reaching scope
Of upheaval will leave us the winner;
That we never will stray from the old-fashioned way
Of enjoying New England boiled dinner.

I. E. Martin

Brevities

The Marine sergeant who writes home that he has learned to cook hash in 86 different ways is going to be a handy man in his postwar kitchen. Imagine the lucky girl that gets this genius who can dish up leftovers in 86 different ways!

Peace for the liberated countries seems to have something in common with all things you hear about on the radio, subject to the caution, "Use only as directed."—Ryan in Boston Herald.

Senator Soaper says: Our thoughts are with the congressional lame duck in his many sorrows, such as having to fight off Washington house hunters who want to look at the apartment—Chicago Daily News.

Today's Quotation

A ton of talk weighs less than nothing if it isn't backed by action.
—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

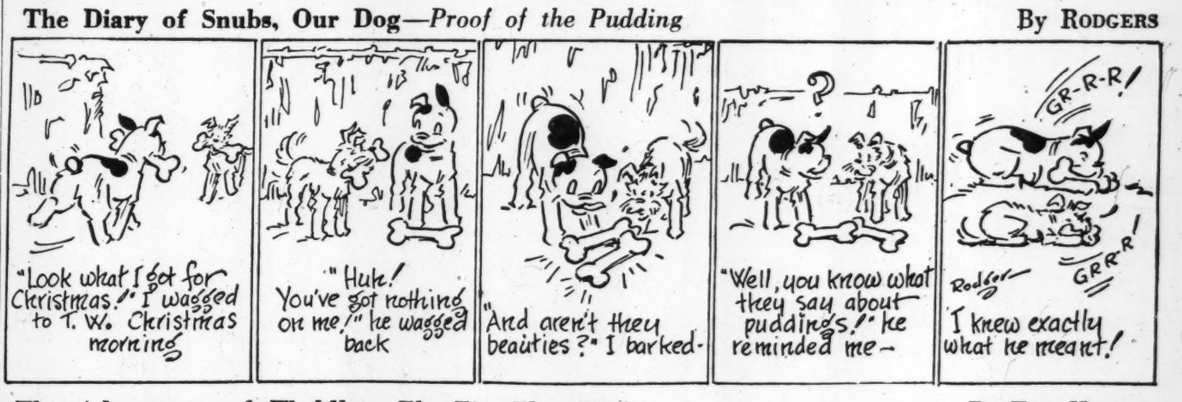
NEWS ITEM — 'TWAS THE DAY AFTER CHRISTMAS

HAVE YOU EVERYTHING YOU'RE GOING TO TAKE BACK?
YES, DEAR
UH-UH! LOOK WHAT'S GOING TO THE EXCHANGE DEPT.
TO EXCHANGE DEPT.
SO YOU WANT US TO TAKE BACK ALL THOSE PACKAGES!
YES--
EXCHAN DEPT.
-WITH THE SHORTAGE I THOUGHT YOU COULD USE THEM OVER AGAIN-- THEY'RE EMPTY BOXES
EXCHAN DEPT.
C.F. VAN ELM

The Taffles—*A Woman's Castle* By PALMER

WHAT'S ALL THE EXCITEMENT?
I'VE GOT A GREAT IDEA!
WHAT'S POP DOING IN THE KITCHEN?
PLAYING WITH A NEW RECIPE, NO DOUBT
RATTLE CLATTER
I'M WORKING ON A NEW FORMULA FOR ODORLESS AND FADELESS PAINT!
NOT IN MY KITCHEN— YOU WON'T!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Proof of the Pudding* By RODGERS


"Look what I got for Christmas!" I wagged to T. W. Christmas morning
"Huh! You've got nothing on me!" he wagged back
"And aren't they beauties?" I barked-
"Well, you know what they say about puddings!" he reminded me-
GR-R-R!
GRRR!
I knew exactly what he meant!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ties That Bind* By THE HAGERS

I HOPE TED WON'T MIND IF I EXCHANGE THIS PLAID CHRISTMAS TIE FOR A PLAIN ONE.
I HOPE YOU DON'T MIND, WADDLES, BUT I'M EXCHANGING THIS TIE YOU GAVE ME FOR CHRISTMAS.
FOR A PLAID ONE?
YES! FOR A PLAIN ONE?
IS EVERYBODY HAPPY?
YES, ESPECIALLY THE BUSY CLERKS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Drive: Second Phase

The patterns of the German offensive and the Allied countermeasures continue to develop along the outlines which began to emerge after the first four days of the drive. The spearheads of the thrust are still advancing, but more slowly against stiffening American resistance. The Allied reserves are striking with increasing power at the flanks of the salient near the base, the strongest attacks coming from the south. Von Rundstedt's forces endeavor to press northward as they move to the west, hoping to find a weak spot through which they can drive north toward Liége and Aachen. So far they have not been successful.

The German salient should not be vitualized as a continuous front but as a shallow bulge where the supporting infantry have moved up and consolidated a relatively joined line from which the armored and motorized units have thrust forward like fingers. In between are centers of Allied resistance, and there is one island of American troops holding out strongly at Bastogne. Von Rundstedt must bring enough of these fingers together until they form something like a fist, and he must establish strong defenses along the flanks of his communication lines before it can be said that the advance columns of his offensive have really won ground.

It is for this reason that General Eisenhower has thrown his heaviest counterattacks from the north and south and, in a sense, permitted the raiding motorized divisions to push on against delaying action. For four straight days weather has fought for the Allies, and what are probably the heaviest air blows of the war have been struck at the German supply lines and concentrations of reinforcements. This combination of pressure from the sides and destruction of transport from the air, if sufficiently strong and prompt, can do more to halt the German advance than a frontal attack or a fortified line. And, what is more, it carries with it the possibilities of inflicting a defeat instead of merely halting an advance.

There is as yet little reason to think that the battle has reached the decisive phase. The forces of von Rundstedt still go forward and may continue to advance for some days. But Allied countermeasures are now definitely under way and the offensive, while not as yet defeated, gives evidence of being somewhat under control.

Taking Up a Notch

The American people will loyally respond to the new tightening of rations. The German drive has shaken them a bit, and at Christmas, millions of them, thinking about friends and relatives at the front, came a little nearer to sensing what war means. There will be little disposition to complain about the re-rationing of some meats and vegetables or about higher point values.

But there will be questions about certain methods OPA has adopted. To many housewives the cancellation of coupons which it had said or implied would be good seems a breaking of faith. People who rushed to cash coupons and hoarded supplies appear to have gained an advantage of the very kind the whole rationing program is supposed to prevent. Perhaps the alternatives were worse. But the public can reasonably ask OPA to tighten its estimates of available supplies and not issue coupons that can't be cashed.

Most Americans readily recognize that they can take up another notch in the wartime belt. Many of them did not celebrate Christmas quite as usual, but millions apparently spent more money for the material trappings of their celebration, and the Nation as a whole spent more on non-military goods and services in 1944 than it ever did in the biggest peacetime boom year. The theaters, movies and other amusements are notoriously jammed.

Many folks on the home front are working hard, many are making real sacrifices, but compared with their own men and women in the services or with other peoples nearer the battle—peoples who have almost forgotten what butter, oranges, eggs and new clothes look like, but know well the sound of shells and bombs—Americans have hardly begun to learn what war is. Such lessons as tighter rationing may teach will be cheap if they help Americans to value peace more—so that they resolve anew to join effectively in keeping it.

To Put a Halt to Waste

In all probability, the throngs who waste motor fuel, use up transportation facilities, and absent themselves from essential war work to attend dog and horse races were the chief motivating influence in War Mobilizer Byrnes's order closing racetracks. The question will be immediately asked whether any other nonessential activity should be similarly shut down. The answer is that perhaps no other causes the same amount of absenteeism and wastage—unless it is the liquor industry.

Two thousand men are employed at each major track during a race meeting. Jockeys, exercise boys, grooms, trainers, mutuel clerks, guards, parking attendants, and certainly the expert mechanics who take care of the intricate pari-mutuel machinery might better be in war work. The billion dollars wagered at tracks in 17 States this year might better have gone into War Bonds. Trains that haul horses, feed, and supplies are needed for troops and war materials. But none of these conditions has struck so hard at the war effort as absenteeism and wastage of fuel and transportation.

Professional baseball and football players, too, might serve their country better in another type of uniform. But if baseball can be carried on by youngsters, over-age men, and 4-F's, the parks probably will not be closed. Baseball does not entice men from work as does racetrack gambling.

When he heard the news about the racetracks, Ted Atkinson, leading 1944 jockey, demanded: "Why didn't they close the night clubs, too?" While night clubs do not employ many persons, their effect may be absenteeism, as, indeed, is the case with any barroom. But the liquor business, as has been pointed out in these columns before, employs probably 2,000,000 persons in all its branches who might do a better job for the war effort. Moreover, it uses metals, rubber tires, gasoline, and seasoned wood—all essential materials—in great quantities.

If racetracks, why *not* the liquor industry, Mr. Byrnes?

Toward a Greek Solution

The Greek crisis seems about to get the attention it deserves. The British Prime Minister himself, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Eden, has arrived in Athens, and a conference has been called at which agreement between the British-supported Papandreou regime and the Leftist groups and guerrillas will be sought.

The attitude of the British Government seemed bending somewhat as preparations for the conference proceeded. Representatives of the insurgents have been invited to the meeting though they have not yet fulfilled terms set forth earlier by General Scobie. These terms demanded not only withdrawal of E. L. A. S. forces from the Athens-Piraeus area, but disarmament of the guerrillas in these regions. Now, however, the conference reportedly is being called on the basis of the conditional willingness of the insurgents to withdraw from the specified areas and to disarm their supporters therein. The E. L. A. S. apparently predicates its willingness to do these things on, among other things, a withdrawal of certain regular Greek forces from the Athens area and on drastic changes in the Greek gendarmerie. The conference is to be headed by Archbishop Damaskinos, of Athens, who has been proposed as Regent of Greece. This fact should please the insurgents, since they have demanded establishment of a regency.

It is usual for Governments to insist that their policies develop consistently from statements of principles, through phases of apparently contradictory expediency, and at last to the solution generally regarded as somewhere near the possible ideal. The British Government doubtless could make out a good case along this line.

But there has been in Britain a ground swell of popular feeling over the Greek situation. It was produced in part by the feelings of one freedom-loving people for another. But it also resulted from a sense that the United Nations' cause was being damaged by international misgivings about the British position and that too little was being done to allay those misgivings.

The fact that the Greek crisis has been recognized by Britain as a major concern, and that there is as much if not more force behind "popular" elements in Britain than behind the forces favoring monarchy in Greece, may in itself prove a signal contribution to resolving the differences among the Greeks and placing British support of law and order in that country on a thoroughly representative basis.

All or Nothing?

War, Politics—and Olive Oil

The Wide Horizon

By Duncan Rowe

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

To understand the Italian problem one should go without eating for several days. Then give up sugar, coffee, meat, coal, light, gas, transportation, money, and many other things that make up a normal person's life. Next several armies—German, American, Canadian, English, Indian, Polish—should be moved in and out of one's town, inhabiting nearly every house, destroying all flour mills, electric power plants, and industries and leaving one out of every five towns a mass of rubble that will see no rebuilding for many months, perhaps years. Moreover, in the space of a year one should experience three changes in the State government, and two governments of military occupation.

Hungry people are not the best political thinkers in the world. We might remember that the seventeenth century New England Puritan ancestors, who set some of the fundamental bases of modern American democracy,—began in the most rigid kind of theocracy. It was necessary to have a strict disciplinary system, faced as they were with the necessities of merely keeping alive, finding food, clothing, shelter. These same problems are now being faced every day in Italy, and on a much wider scale and with all the added complications of war and the intrigues of international politics, where foreign policies can mean either the degradation or the economic and spiritual revival of great masses of people.

* * *

Italians in the territory thus far liberated do not particularly feel that there is such a thing as a government "of the people and by the people"; their fate has been to be ruled by foreign Powers for many years, for centuries, and as a result many of them have developed a decidedly skeptical mentality toward the government, toward all government, feeling that it is an exterior influence that is going to rob them of their fruits and properties, tax them, send off their sons to wars, and give very little in return. Thus, for example, there is a widespread skeptical anti-social mentality that results in a decided tendency to hide grain, oil, produce, that should be collected into government pools and then rationed to the people, providing them with food. So, with all normal economic channels blocked or hindered by the war, the biggest business in Italy has sprung up—the Black Market.

And then we come to the numerous political parties of the present day—a curious contrast with America which finds two parties sufficient to express all shades of opinion of her 132 millions. Italy on the other hand has six leading parties and about 15 or 20 minor ones. Italy has been, however, in the past a country with strong regional cultures, with bitter competition and wars between the cities. Today the villages and towns are still very individualistic, each having its own dialect, its own costumes, its own songs, etc. The Middle Ages are only a little way back for Italians.

Young people today are talking about getting out of Italy—to South America, the United States, anywhere; they believe things are going to get even worse here. The splendid resiliency of the people is crushed again and again by war, blunders, or selfishness.

To a people who have lost homes, lands, all, who are supporting a fierce partisan war that is at once a civil war and anti-German—to these we should not preach didactic aphorisms about our democratic superiority. To them the old, cold honor stories mean nothing these days. They still have this armistice hanging over them—more than a year now.

Every day we go on making a crowd of miserable beggars out of them, and as for the fine and decent people, the steady economic, moral, and spiritual disillusionment that our presence brings about affects them, too: Lifelong savings wiped out in the inflation. Possessions sold for food. Prostitution—of body, of skill, talents, arts, honesty, of everything. Soon the people begin to hate themselves and their own people and their own land.

Daily I see them—searching for food, searching for clothes, searching for shelter, searching for respect, searching for a government, searching for order, for reconstruction, for democracy, for unity, for morality, sympathy, help, fulfillment. Daily they are finding only crushed rubble and broken bridges, finding their partisans and fighting soldiers ignored and scorned by us, finding broken promises, words, a piece of mouldy bread, a shoelace, bureaucracy, chaos.

But I have read the Old Testament and I believe, or I feel, that there is a remnant. I don't know where they are; they are hidden; They come out at times, almost incidentally, where one is not looking for them. A word, a gesture, a laugh, tears reveal them. They, the remnant, must be somewhere here. So Italy lives in spite of us. . . .

* * *

A well-dressed woman crossing the Via Roma dropped a bottle of olive oil—one of the most precious items on the Italian diet. A crowd gathered. She dropped to her knees at once and began to soak up the precious oil in her handkerchief and to squeeze it out into a small tin. The crowd, murmuring cries of sympathy, circled about the fast-spreading oil and prevented the traffic from running over it until she had soaked up every savable drop.

An average Italian salary is around 3,000 to 4,000 lire per month. A bottle of olive oil in a large city costs around 1,000 lire. . . .

One day while going from Rome to Naples I rode in the back of an open truck with some Italians. One was coming from Germany. He had been on his way for a month, walking, living chiefly by his wits—and now at last he was coming to his home, to his land. His face mirrored all of the anguish and personal tragedy that he felt as he came upon the continual picture of destruction that greeted his eyes—Littoria, Valmontone, Velletri, town after town on the Via Appia piles of rubble. He remembered everything—how it had been before—what he had done there. But now it was all gone—he was full of tears. He shared his bread with everyone. I had some chocolate in my pocket and passed it around. Then it began to pour down rain. The one coming back from Germany took a thin rubber sheet from his pocket—explaining that it was the one thing he had got from the *tedeschi*—and we all huddled under it. . . .

* * *

The bridges that are being rebuilt by the Italians are a real accomplishment. Slowly, one after another, they are being restored by heavy hand labor, women and children playing a large part. They work all day, in mud, rain and water, poorly dressed, poorly paid, poorly fed, laboriously carrying rock and stone by hand. The women balance the moderate-sized rocks on their heads as they do their water pots. This is reconstruction, slow, heavy, retarded—but those who begin it with little means and great handicaps are the salt of the earth.

Any day that you go out on the roads you see refugees or people who are struggling to co-ordinate their lives again. Women, children, men—set out to walk 25, 50, 200 miles with what meager possessions the war has left them. At night the headlights of your car suddenly light up a group of people huddled by the side of the road, rain, snow, cold, or whatever the weather is. They may wave for a ride or only stare hopelessly at you.

The Army says that you cannot pick any of them up but you may be sure that many do. After seeing how these Italian peasants have helped our prisoners, our wounded, and supported their own partisans and suffered from German atrocities, one does not feel inclined to consider these people enemies. Co-belligerents, as the Allies prefer politely to call them, is not a warm enough term for these victims of war and politics.

A Bland Distortion of Truth

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The most persistent, the most easily adopted, the least debated opinion in Washington today, in Congress and out, is that the bad political news from Europe—from Italy, Greece, Poland—inevitably dampens, even imperils, the prospects of the Senate's approving Dumbarton Oaks, the proposed charter for a new League of United Nations.

But wouldn't it be well to examine a little more closely this fashionable judgment before it is accepted just because so many say so? Too many falsehoods are believed because of easy repetition, and there is still time to see that this apparently fascinating idea—this suggestion that unless conditions of the peace are as good as we expect, then the American people will decide it is best not to join other nations to prevent a future war—is just a bland distortion of the truth.

Admittedly, this is an alluring idea, as can be seen by the fact that it ensnares political leaders of opposite purposes. The quiescent isolationists leap at it because it enables them to appear virtuous and the earnest internationalists fall into it, perhaps because it enables them to appear realistic.

Now, the purpose of this article is not to gloss over Allied disunity in Italy, or to justify Britain's queer methods for "stabilizing" Greece, or to pretend that Russia is really reaching a "voluntary agreement" with Poland over frontiers. I am simply raising one hand and asking if it might not be well to question to the very bottom the proposition that any of these events has any relationship whatsoever with the desirability of America carrying through its intention to play a full and responsible role in collaborating to prevent future aggression.

When you find Senator Joe Ball, a Republican who supports the President's foreign policy, and Senator Burt Wheeler, a Democrat who opposes it, in agreement, it's time to look twice. They were in agreement last week. They joined in wringing their hands over the prospect that the growing danger of "power politics" in Europe would cause the Senate to drive Dumbarton Oaks from its very midst.

Either they're awfully right, or they're awfully wrong. No doubt they can be considered right if they are simply saying that a widespread and uncritical acceptance of this idea—this idea that the United States better keep out of a less-than-perfect peace—would endanger the fate of Dumbarton Oaks. It would. But is this a sound idea, and is Senator Ball doing his cause a good service by even giving it an appearance of credence instead of exposing its deception?

The United States doesn't want to pick the Italian Cabinet, it doesn't want to put its influence behind competing groups within Greece, it doesn't want to force a boundary settlement on Poland and call it voluntary. It doesn't want to do any of these things. These make for blotches on the future peace, some easily eradicable, others hard to remove. But the central, paramount, urgent question is whether international developments which we do not like should cause the United States to consider it contrary to its interests to join in acting to avert another war.

It is not the isolationists, who are suddenly raising horrified voices over events they want the American people to think are none of their business, but the internationalists who are being realistic—or, more accurately, truly constructive—on this point. For the truth is that while full-functioning American membership in a world security organization is needed under any conditions, it is more than ever needed if there are bad spots in the peace. The honest fact is that—and this needs to be candidly put if America is to be free of another world war—the worse the peace, the more necessary is the world organization to prevent war. And it was not the faults of the Versailles Treaty which brought about this present war.

There are those who are urging Congress to hasten its approval of Dumbarton Oaks for fear the emerging conditions of peace may cause the Senate to oppose it later, and there are those who are asking Congress to hold back its approval until they are certain the conditions of the future peace are exactly as they would like them.

May not both be wrong? We want the best possible peace but the fact that it may be less than the best possible peace does not alter America's stake in a world organization to prevent another world war. After World War One, Wilson tied the peace terms to the covenant of the League and the Senate found this unwelcome and unsatisfactory. That lesson was learned, and today the terms of peace are not being tied to the charter of the new League of United Nations, which, under the best conditions or under the worst conditions, is needed for the defense of America's peace and for the defense of the world's peace.

Advice to Publishers

By Mark Ethridge

Publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal

In the Annual Don Mellett Lecture at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

There seem to me to be a good many striking evidences that we [newspapers] have as an industry lost to too great a degree the confidence of the American people. . . . Almost 37 per cent believe the press is not free in the sense that it is being restrained by politicians, capitalists, government, advertisers, or, more strikingly, by the predilection of the publishers themselves. . . .

We in the newspaper business know that it simply is not true that, on any self-respecting newspaper, advertisers have any sort of control or even influence beyond what any other citizen might have, but that does not dispel the public's feeling that the publisher is craven enough to submit to peremptory demands. . . .

We can, at least, make a start toward reconciliation with the people if we come back to the concept that freedom of the press means their right to have the truth in our news columns, without the taint of prejudice, without bias, without favor. . . .

Most of the publishers' time, most of the executives' time, most of the energy of the highest-paid people goes into keeping the machinery running—into doing the things that are wholly incidental to printing news professionally and giving editorial advice that has character and the element of social or civic leadership. . . .

We must make a new approach to getting out newspapers: an approach that would contemplate that the focal point for the brains of the establishment would be the news and editorial rooms and not the counting office. It is important to have good men to run the business office and the production departments, but it is the sheerest waste of money to spend munificently in those departments and starve the most vital spot in the newspaper.

I can testify out of my own experience as the publisher of three newspapers over the past 10 years . . . that the easiest way to get and hold circulation, to obtain advertising and to make money, and, moreover, much the cheapest way to do all of them, is to spend money on news content. . . .

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Drive: Second Phase

The patterns of the German offensive and the Allied countermeasures continue to develop along the outlines which began to emerge after the first four days of the drive. The spearheads of the thrust are still advancing, but more slowly against stiffening American resistance. The Allied reserves are striking with increasing power at the flanks of the salient near the base, the strongest attacks coming from the south. Von Rundstedt's forces endeavor to press northward as they move to the west, hoping to find a weak spot through which they can drive north toward Liége and Aachen. So far they have not been successful.

The German salient should not be vitualized as a continuous front but as a shallow bulge where the supporting infantry have moved up and consolidated a relatively joined line from which the armored and motorized units have thrust forward like fingers. In between are centers of Allied resistance, and there is one island of American troops holding out strongly at Bastogne. Von Rundstedt must bring enough of these fingers together until they form something like a fist, and he must establish strong defenses along the flanks of his communication lines before it can be said that the advance columns of his offensive have really won ground.

It is for this reason that General Eisenhower has thrown his heaviest counterattacks from the north and south and, in a sense, permitted the raiding motorized divisions to push on against delaying action. For four straight days weather has fought for the Allies, and what are probably the heaviest air blows of the war have been struck at the German supply lines and concentrations of reinforcements. This combination of pressure from the sides and destruction of transport from the air, if sufficiently strong and prompt, can do more to halt the German advance than a frontal attack or a fortified line. And, what is more, it carries with it the possibilities of inflicting a defeat instead of merely halting an advance.

There is as yet little reason to think that the battle has reached the decisive phase. The forces of von Rundstedt still go forward and may continue to advance for some days. But Allied countermeasures are now definitely under way and the offensive, while not as yet defeated, gives evidence of being somewhat under control.

Taking Up a Notch

The American people will loyally respond to the new tightening of rations. The German drive has shaken them a bit, and at Christmas, millions of them, thinking about friends and relatives at the front, came a little nearer to sensing what war means. There will be little disposition to complain about the re-rationing of some meats and vegetables or about higher point values.

But there will be questions about certain methods OPA has adopted. To many housewives the cancellation of coupons which it had said or implied would be good seems a breaking of faith. People who rushed to cash coupons and hoarded supplies appear to have gained an advantage of the very kind the whole rationing program is supposed to prevent. Perhaps the alternatives were worse. But the public can reasonably ask OPA to tighten its estimates of available supplies and not issue coupons that can't be cashed.

Most Americans readily recognize that they can take up another notch in the wartime belt. Many of them did not celebrate Christmas quite as usual, but millions apparently spent more money for the material trappings of their celebration, and the Nation as a whole spent more on non-military goods and services in 1944 than it ever did in the biggest peacetime boom year. The theaters, movies and other amusements are notoriously jammed.

Many folks on the home front are working hard, many are making real sacrifices, but compared with their own men and women in the services or with other peoples nearer the battle—peoples who have almost forgotten what butter, oranges, eggs and new clothes look like, but know well the sound of shells and bombs—Americans have hardly begun to learn what war is. Such lessons as tighter rationing may teach will be cheap if they help Americans to value peace more—so that they resolve anew to join effectively in keeping it.

To Put a Halt to Waste

In all probability, the throngs who waste motor fuel, use up transportation facilities, and absent themselves from essential war work to attend dog and horse races were the chief motivating influence in War Mobilizer Byrnes's order closing racetracks. The question will be immediately asked whether any other nonessential activity should be similarly shut down. The answer is that perhaps no other causes the same amount of absenteeism and wastage—unless it is the liquor industry.

Two thousand men are employed at each major track during a race meeting. Jockeys, exercise boys, grooms, trainers, mutuel clerks, guards, parking attendants, and certainly the expert mechanics who take care of the intricate pari-mutuel machinery might better be in war work. The billion dollars wagered at tracks in 17 States this year might better have gone into War Bonds. Trains that haul horses, feed, and supplies are needed for troops and war materials. But none of these conditions has struck so hard at the war effort as absenteeism and wastage of fuel and transportation.

Professional baseball and football players, too, might serve their country better in another type of uniform. But if baseball can be carried on by youngsters, over-age men, and 4-F's, the parks probably will not be closed. Baseball does not entice men from work as does racetrack gambling.

When he heard the news about the racetracks, Ted Atkinson, leading 1944 jockey, demanded: "Why didn't they close the night clubs, too?" While night clubs do not employ many persons, their effect may be absenteeism, as, indeed, is the case with any barroom. But the liquor business, as has been pointed out in these columns before, employs probably 2,000,000 persons in all its branches who might do a better job for the war effort. Moreover, it uses metals, rubber tires, gasoline, and seasoned wood—all essential materials—in great quantities.

If racetracks, why *not* the liquor industry, Mr. Byrnes?

Toward a Greek Solution

The Greek crisis seems about to get the attention it deserves. The British Prime Minister himself, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Eden, has arrived in Athens, and a conference has been called at which agreement between the British-supported Papandreou regime and the Leftist groups and guerrillas will be sought.

The attitude of the British Government seemed bending somewhat as preparations for the conference proceeded. Representatives of the insurgents have been invited to the meeting though they have not yet fulfilled terms set forth earlier by General Scobie. These terms demanded not only withdrawal of E. L. A. S. forces from the Athens-Piraeus area, but disarmament of the guerrillas in these regions. Now, however, the conference reportedly is being called on the basis of the conditional willingness of the insurgents to withdraw from the specified areas and to disarm their supporters therein. The E. L. A. S. apparently predicates its willingness to do these things on, among other things, a withdrawal of certain regular Greek forces from the Athens area and on drastic changes in the Greek gendarmerie. The conference is to be headed by Archbishop Damaskinos, of Athens, who has been proposed as Regent of Greece. This fact should please the insurgents, since they have demanded establishment of a regency.

It is usual for Governments to insist that their policies develop consistently from statements of principles, through phases of apparently contradictory expediency, and at last to the solution generally regarded as somewhere near the possible ideal. The British Government doubtless could make out a good case along this line.

But there has been in Britain a ground swell of popular feeling over the Greek situation. It was produced in part by the feelings of one freedom-loving people for another. But it also resulted from a sense that the United Nations' cause was being damaged by international misgivings about the British position and that too little was being done to allay those misgivings.

The fact that the Greek crisis has been recognized by Britain as a major concern, and that there is as much if not more force behind "popular" elements in Britain than behind the forces favoring monarchy in Greece, may in itself prove a signal contribution to resolving the differences among the Greeks and placing British support of law and order in that country on a thoroughly representative basis.

All or Nothing?

War, Politics—and Olive Oil

The Wide Horizon

By Duncan Rowe

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

To understand the Italian problem one should go without eating for several days. Then give up sugar, coffee, meat, coal, light, gas, transportation, money, and many other things that make up a normal person's life. Next several armies—German, American, Canadian, English, Indian, Polish—should be moved in and out of one's town, inhabiting nearly every house, destroying all flour mills, electric power plants, and industries and leaving one out of every five towns a mass of rubble that will see no rebuilding for many months, perhaps years. Moreover, in the space of a year one should experience three changes in the State government, and two governments of military occupation.

Hungry people are not the best political thinkers in the world. We might remember that the seventeenth century New England Puritan ancestors, who set some of the fundamental bases of modern American democracy,—began in the most rigid kind of theocracy. It was necessary to have a strict disciplinary system, faced as they were with the necessities of merely keeping alive, finding food, clothing, shelter. These same problems are now being faced every day in Italy, and on a much wider scale and with all the added complications of war and the intrigues of international politics, where foreign policies can mean either the degradation or the economic and spiritual revival of great masses of people.

* * *

Italians in the territory thus far liberated do not particularly feel that there is such a thing as a government "of the people and by the people"; their fate has been to be ruled by foreign Powers for many years, for centuries, and as a result many of them have developed a decidedly skeptical mentality toward the government, toward all government, feeling that it is an exterior influence that is going to rob them of their fruits and properties, tax them, send off their sons to wars, and give very little in return. Thus, for example, there is a widespread skeptical anti-social mentality that results in a decided tendency to hide grain, oil, produce, that should be collected into government pools and then rationed to the people, providing them with food. So, with all normal economic channels blocked or hindered by the war, the biggest business in Italy has sprung up—the Black Market.

And then we come to the numerous political parties of the present day—a curious contrast with America which finds two parties sufficient to express all shades of opinion of her 132 millions. Italy on the other hand has six leading parties and about 15 or 20 minor ones. Italy has been, however, in the past a country with strong regional cultures, with bitter competition and wars between the cities. Today the villages and towns are still very individualistic, each having its own dialect, its own costumes, its own songs, etc. The Middle Ages are only a little way back for Italians.

Young people today are talking about getting out of Italy—to South America, the United States, anywhere; they believe things are going to get even worse here. The splendid resiliency of the people is crushed again and again by war, blunders, or selfishness.

To a people who have lost homes, lands, all, who are supporting a fierce partisan war that is at once a civil war and anti-German—to these we should not preach didactic aphorisms about our democratic superiority. To them the old, cold honor stories mean nothing these days. They still have this armistice hanging over them—more than a year now.

Every day we go on making a crowd of miserable beggars out of them, and as for the fine and decent people, the steady economic, moral, and spiritual disillusionment that our presence brings about affects them, too: Lifelong savings wiped out in the inflation. Possessions sold for food. Prostitution—of body, of skill, talents, arts, honesty, of everything. Soon the people begin to hate themselves and their own people and their own land.

Daily I see them—searching for food, searching for clothes, searching for shelter, searching for respect, searching for a government, searching for order, for reconstruction, for democracy, for unity, for morality, sympathy, help, fulfillment. Daily they are finding only crushed rubble and broken bridges, finding their partisans and fighting soldiers ignored and scorned by us, finding broken promises, words, a piece of mouldy bread, a shoelace, bureaucracy, chaos.

But I have read the Old Testament and I believe, or I feel, that there is a remnant. I don't know where they are; they are hidden; They come out at times, almost incidentally, where one is not looking for them. A word, a gesture, a laugh, tears reveal them. They, the remnant, must be somewhere here. So Italy lives in spite of us. . . .

* * *

A well-dressed woman crossing the Via Roma dropped a bottle of olive oil—one of the most precious items on the Italian diet. A crowd gathered. She dropped to her knees at once and began to soak up the precious oil in her handkerchief and to squeeze it out into a small tin. The crowd, murmuring cries of sympathy, circled about the fast-spreading oil and prevented the traffic from running over it until she had soaked up every savable drop.

An average Italian salary is around 3,000 to 4,000 lire per month. A bottle of olive oil in a large city costs around 1,000 lire. . . .

One day while going from Rome to Naples I rode in the back of an open truck with some Italians. One was coming from Germany. He had been on his way for a month, walking, living chiefly by his wits—and now at last he was coming to his home, to his land. His face mirrored all of the anguish and personal tragedy that he felt as he came upon the continual picture of destruction that greeted his eyes—Littoria, Valmontone, Velletri, town after town on the Via Appia piles of rubble. He remembered everything—how it had been before—what he had done there. But now it was all gone—he was full of tears. He shared his bread with everyone. I had some chocolate in my pocket and passed it around. Then it began to pour down rain. The one coming back from Germany took a thin rubber sheet from his pocket—explaining that it was the one thing he had got from the *tedeschi*—and we all huddled under it. . . .

* * *

The bridges that are being rebuilt by the Italians are a real accomplishment. Slowly, one after another, they are being restored by heavy hand labor, women and children playing a large part. They work all day, in mud, rain and water, poorly dressed, poorly paid, poorly fed, laboriously carrying rock and stone by hand. The women balance the moderate-sized rocks on their heads as they do their water pots. This is reconstruction, slow, heavy, retarded—but those who begin it with little means and great handicaps are the salt of the earth.

Any day that you go out on the roads you see refugees or people who are struggling to co-ordinate their lives again. Women, children, men—set out to walk 25, 50, 200 miles with what meager possessions the war has left them. At night the headlights of your car suddenly light up a group of people huddled by the side of the road, rain, snow, cold, or whatever the weather is. They may wave for a ride or only stare hopelessly at you.

The Army says that you cannot pick any of them up but you may be sure that many do. After seeing how these Italian peasants have helped our prisoners, our wounded, and supported their own partisans and suffered from German atrocities, one does not feel inclined to consider these people enemies. Co-belligerents, as the Allies prefer politely to call them, is not a warm enough term for these victims of war and politics.

A Bland Distortion of Truth

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The most persistent, the most easily adopted, the least debated opinion in Washington today, in Congress and out, is that the bad political news from Europe—from Italy, Greece, Poland—inevitably dampens, even imperils, the prospects of the Senate's approving Dumbarton Oaks, the proposed charter for a new League of United Nations.

But wouldn't it be well to examine a little more closely this fashionable judgment before it is accepted just because so many say so? Too many falsehoods are believed because of easy repetition, and there is still time to see that this apparently fascinating idea—this suggestion that unless conditions of the peace are as good as we expect, then the American people will decide it is best not to join other nations to prevent a future war—is just a bland distortion of the truth.

Admittedly, this is an alluring idea, as can be seen by the fact that it ensnares political leaders of opposite purposes. The quiescent isolationists leap at it because it enables them to appear virtuous and the earnest internationalists fall into it, perhaps because it enables them to appear realistic.

Now, the purpose of this article is not to gloss over Allied disunity in Italy, or to justify Britain's queer methods for "stabilizing" Greece, or to pretend that Russia is really reaching a "voluntary agreement" with Poland over frontiers. I am simply raising one hand and asking if it might not be well to question to the very bottom the proposition that any of these events has any relationship whatsoever with the desirability of America carrying through its intention to play a full and responsible role in collaborating to prevent future aggression.

When you find Senator Joe Ball, a Republican who supports the President's foreign policy, and Senator Burt Wheeler, a Democrat who opposes it, in agreement, it's time to look twice. They were in agreement last week. They joined in wringing their hands over the prospect that the growing danger of "power politics" in Europe would cause the Senate to drive Dumbarton Oaks from its very midst.

Either they're awfully right, or they're awfully wrong. No doubt they can be considered right if they are simply saying that a widespread and uncritical acceptance of this idea—this idea that the United States better keep out of a less-than-perfect peace—would endanger the fate of Dumbarton Oaks. It would. But is this a sound idea, and is Senator Ball doing his cause a good service by even giving it an appearance of credence instead of exposing its deception?

The United States doesn't want to pick the Italian Cabinet, it doesn't want to put its influence behind competing groups within Greece, it doesn't want to force a boundary settlement on Poland and call it voluntary. It doesn't want to do any of these things. These make for blotches on the future peace, some easily eradicable, others hard to remove. But the central, paramount, urgent question is whether international developments which we do not like should cause the United States to consider it contrary to its interests to join in acting to avert another war.

It is not the isolationists, who are suddenly raising horrified voices over events they want the American people to think are none of their business, but the internationalists who are being realistic—or, more accurately, truly constructive—on this point. For the truth is that while full-functioning American membership in a world security organization is needed under any conditions, it is more than ever needed if there are bad spots in the peace. The honest fact is that—and this needs to be candidly put if America is to be free of another world war—the worse the peace, the more necessary is the world organization to prevent war. And it was not the faults of the Versailles Treaty which brought about this present war.

There are those who are urging Congress to hasten its approval of Dumbarton Oaks for fear the emerging conditions of peace may cause the Senate to oppose it later, and there are those who are asking Congress to hold back its approval until they are certain the conditions of the future peace are exactly as they would like them.

May not both be wrong? We want the best possible peace but the fact that it may be less than the best possible peace does not alter America's stake in a world organization to prevent another world war. After World War One, Wilson tied the peace terms to the covenant of the League and the Senate found this unwelcome and unsatisfactory. That lesson was learned, and today the terms of peace are not being tied to the charter of the new League of United Nations, which, under the best conditions or under the worst conditions, is needed for the defense of America's peace and for the defense of the world's peace.

Advice to Publishers

By Mark Ethridge

Publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal

In the Annual Don Mellett Lecture at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

There seem to me to be a good many striking evidences that we [newspapers] have as an industry lost to too great a degree the confidence of the American people. . . . Almost 37 per cent believe the press is not free in the sense that it is being restrained by politicians, capitalists, government, advertisers, or, more strikingly, by the predilection of the publishers themselves. . . .

We in the newspaper business know that it simply is not true that, on any self-respecting newspaper, advertisers have any sort of control or even influence beyond what any other citizen might have, but that does not dispel the public's feeling that the publisher is craven enough to submit to peremptory demands. . . .

We can, at least, make a start toward reconciliation with the people if we come back to the concept that freedom of the press means their right to have the truth in our news columns, without the taint of prejudice, without bias, without favor. . . .

Most of the publishers' time, most of the executives' time, most of the energy of the highest-paid people goes into keeping the machinery running—into doing the things that are wholly incidental to printing news professionally and giving editorial advice that has character and the element of social or civic leadership. . . .

We must make a new approach to getting out newspapers: an approach that would contemplate that the focal point for the brains of the establishment would be the news and editorial rooms and not the counting office. It is important to have good men to run the business office and the production departments, but it is the sheerest waste of money to spend munificently in those departments and starve the most vital spot in the newspaper.

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